



25th March 1910

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1910.

[Part. 1 = 6 p.]

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government Madras, District,
2nd March 1910.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras (Central Station) by mail train on Tuesday the 22nd March 1910, at 8-30 p.m., arriving at Ootacamund on the afternoon of the following day. His Excellency will return to Madras leaving Ootacamund on Wednesday the 24th March arriving at Madras (Central Station) by mail train the following morning.

His Excellency will again leave Madras (Central Station) by mail train on Friday the 26th April 1910, at 8-30 p.m., arriving at Ootacamund the following day.

His Excellency's arrival and departure on above occasions will be private.

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, Madras, 15, 1910.

No. 126.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras which cannot reach Madras by the 15th April next should, with the exceptions noted below, be addressed—

“*Madras, The N. & S. P.*”

Communications intended for the Police Department and for the Local and Municipal Departments (other than communications relating to plague which should be addressed to Ootacamund) should be addressed to Fort St. George.

LEAVE.

No. 139.—Mr. John Herbert Belloc, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for one year, six months and twenty-two days with effect from the 19th February 1910, under articles 268, 275 and 298 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(This circular notification No. 26, published on page 153 of Part I in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th February 1910.)

No. 140.—Mr. Charles Alexander Jones, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months with effect from the 1st March 1910, under articles 268, 275, 278 and 298 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

FORGOTTEN TO RETURN.

No. 141.—Mr. J. C. Mahony, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 16, 1910.

No. 142.—Captain Thomas Spinks Ross, I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, in the absence of Captain H. A. Deegan, I.M.S., transferred.

Port St. George, March 17, 1910.

No. 143.—Captain William Owen Gray, I.M.S., to act as Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, during the absence of Captain S. Ross, I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

No. 144.—Captain Clayton Alexander Francis Simpson, I.M.S., on relief by Captain W. G. Gray, I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and Medical Inspector of Factories for the town of Madras during the employment of Captain W. G. Long, I.M.S., on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 145.—Captain William Christopher Long, I.M.S., on relief by Captain C. A. F. Hingston, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Quarantine Officer with medical charge of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, during the absence of Captain W. H. Davies, I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

No. 146.—Captain Leonard Birch, I.M.S., on relief by Major G. G. Whelan, I.M.S., to act as Professor of Biology, Medical College, Tamil Surgeon, Government General Hospital and Superintendent, Government Veterinary General Hospital, Madras, during the absence of Major T. H. Sykes, I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

Port St. George, March 16, 1910.

No. 147.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Peter Ponsini, to be Additional Medical Officer, Coimbatore, with effect from 18th April 1910.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Port St. George, March 17, 1910.

No. 148.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted to the Rev. Government David of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, in the South Arcot district, on the 15th June 1909, is hereby revoked.

No. 149.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council annuls the issue of a license to the Rev. Ludwig Karl Heller of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Coimbatore New Town in the taluk of Coimbatore in the district of South Arcot, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, when the marriage under the administration of the Government of Madras.

Port St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 150.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Episcopal Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council annuls the issue of a license to Mr. John Henry James, of the Scotch Episcopal Mission, residing at Narasim in the taluk of Narasim in the district of Tanjore, to solemnize marriages with the natives under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 120.—Mr. Gifford Kelly to be a Marriage Registrar under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872), and a Registrar of Marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (Act III of 1872), for the town of Madras.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1910.

MADRAS RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 122.—Major Percy Heywood, Portman, leave out of India for ten months from the 1st April 1910, or date of availing himself thereof.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1910.

MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 123.—Second Lieutenant Francis Downhury, leave out of India on private affairs for six months from the 26th April 1910, or date of availing himself thereof.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER FORCE.

No. 124.—Captain Charles Harbottle, leave out of India on private affairs for twenty months from the 1st March 1910 or date of departure.

SOUTHERN PRINCE'S RAILWAY FORCE.

No. 125.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Beeth Jackson, leave out of India for eighteen months from the 29th March 1910 or date of departure.

No. 126.—Lieutenant John Eliot Colman, leave for five months from the 1st April 1910 or date of departure.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1910.

No. 127.—

RULES RELATING TO THE SUBMISSION AND ENDORSEMENT OF PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

I. (1) Any person having cause of complaint against any servant of Government shall, in the first instance, seek redress from the local authority who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue, Court, or other superior authority, by which the local authority is controlled; or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no such controlling authority.

(2) Petitions containing complaints against military officers should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

II. (1) The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be appended to the petition addressed to Government.

(2) Petitions from persons who have been employed in the Army should, if they relate to a military subject, be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

III. In order to enable Government to enforce the foregoing rules without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party aggrieved by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of such order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

IV. Government will receive petitions only from principals; communications running in the name of a valet or agent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

V. As the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will receive no attention.

VI. Applications from *reputed* candidates wishing to obtain appointments in the public service and seeking for exemption from the examination rules must be made to the head of the Department which they wish to enter.

VII. Every officer wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

VIII. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position, unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

IX. Every petition must be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged.

X. (1) The head of the office or department shall, unless empowered under rule XV or XVI to return or withhold it, at once forward the petition to the Government through the ordinary official channel, and may make such remarks as he may consider necessary in regard to the accuracy of the statements made and inferences drawn in the petition; he will also forward such records, not submitted by the applicant, as should properly be examined in order to the due disposal of the petition.

(2) If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the head of the office or department should show whether the charge against the petitioner was refused to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are submitted these also should be submitted.

XI. (1) Every petition from an inhabitant of a Native State under the political control of the Madras Government must be submitted through the British Resident or Political Officer of the State in which the petitioner resides.

(2) The Resident or Political Officer will forward the petition to the Government of Madras with such report on the case as may be necessary.

XII. Petitions from the Carnatic stipendiaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends, should be submitted through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipendiaries.

XIII. Petitions from Political pensioners other than Carnatic stipendiaries and from Kandras pensioners, or on the subject of Political pensions other than Carnatic, should be submitted through the Government Agent or the Collector of the district in which the petitioner resides.

XIV. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or scite illegible.

(2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is defamatory, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General in Council, or the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(8) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law prescribes a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.

(9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(11) When the action desired in a petition is in the nature of a favour and not of a right, or when no officer fails to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against any order prejudicially affecting a Government servant or an employé of a local authority who is in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, then appeal against such order has already been decided by an officer superior to the officer passing the order, provided that appeals against pensionments from Municipal servants holding appointments the maximum salary of which is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, or from medical subedits of Government whose services have been lent to Local Boards or Municipal Councils, or from Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination will be exempt from the operation of the rule.

(13) When a petition is an appeal against an order disposing with the services of a temporary employé of the Local Government in accordance with the terms of his agreement.

(14) When a petition is an appeal against the decision of a duly constituted Court of Law in a Native State in political relations with Government.

(14) When a petition is a request for interference in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or errors of the Ruler of a Native State of which the petitioner is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of affairs so grave that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

The High Court.

- 1. Board of Revenue and Income Commissioners.
- 2. Chief Magistrate, Public Works Department.
- 3. Inspector-General of Police.
- 4. Surgeon-General.
- 5. Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Government Examinations.
- 6. Township Officer.
- 7. Quarantine, Port Trust Office.
- 8. Inspector-General of Forests.
- 9. " " of Irrigation.
- 10. Auxiliary Commissioner.
- 11. " " Engineer.

Magistrate and President of District Courts.
District and Sessions Judges.
Governors of Municipal Councils.

XVI. The same authorities are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to Government and forward through them in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claims.

(2) When a petition relates to a subject on which there is no authority or the petitioner is incompetent to put claims, and no previous application for redress has been made to them.

XV. The authorities named in the margin are vested with discretionary power to return, for correction or modification, petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition runs in the name of a rebel or agent thereof or in the name of the principal.

Post St. George's, March 25, 1910.

No. 107.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT

Memorandum.

Circular, the 10th March 1909.

No. 261.—The services of Captain P. L. O'MALLEY, L.N.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

General.

Circular, the 2nd March 1910.

No. 288-100-2.—The services of Mr. G. A. LANE, L.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th March 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Emigration.

Circular, the 11th March 1910.

No. 223-104.—In pursuance of section 103 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1906 (XVII of 1906), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that on and from the date of this notification a native of India departing by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour far here in the Straits of Malacca and Perak on the West and the State of Kelantan on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, being presented Native Rules stipulating the Straits Settlements, shall not be deemed to subjects within the meaning of the said Act.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Post William, the 4th March 1909.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS AND TRANSPORT.

Major's Building File-Books.

No. 187.—Lieutenant Charles Major Alexander Tiv resigns his commission. Dated 1st January 1910.

Lieutenant John Cleveland Beedell to be Captain, see G. H. Lytle, transferred to the Supplementary List. Dated 10th December 1909.

Second Lieutenant Timothy Cyril Hobson to be Lieutenant, see A. C. Beedell, promoted. Dated 20th December 1909.

Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Stanley Rowland to be Lieutenant, see C. N. A. Tiv, resigned. Dated 1st January 1910.

Arthur John Jackson to be Second Lieutenant, see C. H. S. Rowland, promoted. Dated 1st January 1910.

For BYWm, the 12th March 1910.

INDIAN SCIENCE AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL.

Major Establishment.

No. 187.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—
 Second Class Assistant Surgeon Francis William Anthony Cobden (*assisted*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*assisted*);
 Second Class Assistant Surgeon Robert Bernard Pereira (*assisted*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*assisted*);
 Second Class Assistant Surgeon David Randolph Gubelows, F.R.C.S. (*assisted*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*assisted*);
 Second Class Assistant Surgeon Felix George Salazar (*assisted*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*assisted*);
 Second Class Assistant Surgeon Leonard Kenneth Robinson, F.R.C.S. (*assisted*), to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*assisted*); and
 Second Class Assistant Surgeon Edward John Christopher Pereira to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.
 The Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Elton Williamson retired; with effect from the 31st September 1909.

W. S. MEYER,
 Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 132.—Mr. Frank Desomb Bird, Recorder-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from or after the 21st May 1910, under articles 144, 153 and 155 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 133.—Under article 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, Sargam Lal Khos Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Meerapur, privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

For St. George, March 28, 1910.

No. 134.—M. R. R. Irachampally Dasabai Pillai Aravali, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Provincial Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Tanjavur.

DESTRUCTION OF POWERS.

For St. George, March 17, 1910.

No. 135.—Mr. Maurice Gashell Sykes, First-class Magistrate in the district of Anantapur, is empowered to try cases summarily under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 136.—Under section 173 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (7 of 1908), and section 128 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that M. R. R. Mayapalayam Srinivasan Alagarayar Aravali, Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur, in the district of Tanjavur, shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (7 of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language.

For St. George, March 21, 1910.

No. 137.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 262:—

M. R. R. Gauri Shama Rao, Sub-Magistrate, Ramnagar, in the district of Bellary;
 M. R. R. Metlakathu Brahmam Venkatar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Wyand
 taluk, in the district of Malabar.

For St. George, March 23, 1910.

No. 138.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M. R. R. Mangaraj Panduranga Reddy Aravali, Deputy Collector, in the district of Bellary, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

For St. George, March 27, 1910.

No. 139.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the Third class for Channarayana conferred on M. R. R. K. Venkataswami Aiyar who has been transferred from the station.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 17, 1916.

No. 146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Malacca Town Improvement Act, 1910, (III of 1910), the Governor in Council, is pleased to amend notification No. 141, dated 25th April 1915, published at page 442 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 11th May 1915, extending the provisions of the said Act to the town of Port.

Port St. George, February 16, 1915.

No. 127.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1930 (VIII of 1930) it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1906. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th March 1915.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment.

Add the following as a proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II, of the rules—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage wharves intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 160° Fahrenheit the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions embodied on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in such case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

Port St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 181.—The following notification of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India is republished—

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1903

No. 358.—With reference to Notification No. 4556—A, dated the 31st May 1902, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 9 (1) of the above rules is published for general information.—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India, for general sale.—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

Gunpowder.

Class 2.—MILITARY MIXTURE.

Ammonal.

Chloratein Special Powder.

Class 3.—MINO-COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly packed and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rule for testing explosives, published with notification No. 4556—A dated the 31st May 1902, referred to above.

Divisions 1.

BALLISTITE.

BLASTING GELATINE.

CARBONITE.

CHAMITE.

CHAMITE.

CORDITE, M. D.

DYNAMITE.

GELATINE DYNAMITE No. 1.

GELATINE DYNAMITE No. 5 or GELATINE.

MILITARY POWDER.

PUREX POWDER.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and construction as not to be liable to spontaneous combustion.

Division 2.

AMMUNITION, No. 2.
E. C. SENSITIVE TORPEDO.
EXPLOSIVE POWDER.
SILICOFLUOR.
INTERNAL SCHELTRE GLOTTORIAN.
SACRED POWDER.
PULVER ALUM.
PULVER POWDER.
SACRED.
SACREDING DIAMOND.
TENTH OR CANTON POWDER.

Class 4—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

No.

Class 5—FULMINATE.

No.

Class 6—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.
PULVERIZING CASE.
RAILWAY FUSION POWDER.
SACRED CANTONING.
SACRED FUSION FOR BLASTING.
SACRED BLASTING FUSION.

Division 2.

CANTONING FOR CANTON, SENSITIVE, MEXICO, BLASTING OR OTHER LIKE TORPEDO.
CANTONING FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SACRED CANTONING.
BLASTING FUSION.
FUSION FOR SENSITIVE.
TENTH FOR FUSION EXCLUSIVE.
WAR POWDER.

Division 3.

CANTONING FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SACRED CANTONING.
CANTONING.
TENTH CANTONING.
SACRED TENTH.
FUSION FOR SENSITIVE.
TENTH FOR FUSION EXCLUSIVE.

Class 7.—WIREWORK

Division 1.

No.

Division 2—Manufactured Fireworks

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.
AUTOMATIC TORPEDO.
AMMUNITION.
CANTONING CANTONING.
SACRED SENSITIVE.
LIGHT TORPEDO.
MANUFACTURED TORPEDO.
PULVERIZING MARCHES.

Part II—Gazette, March 18, 1913.

No. 163.—Whereas a newspaper entitled *Indu*, conducted in the Tamil language and now printed at Pondicherry, has published, in its issue of 12th February 1913, matter of the description contained in section 4 (1) (c) of the Indian Press Act, 1908.

The Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1908, that the said newspaper is forbidden to His Majesty.

No. 162.—Whereas a newspaper entitled *Narayana* or *Narayana*, conducted in the Tamil language and now printed at Pondicherry, has published, in its issue of 12th February 1913, matter of the description contained in section 4 (1) (c) of the Indian Press Act, 1908.

The Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1908, that the said newspaper is forbidden to His Majesty.

11. "

Port St. George, March 21, 1910.

No. 188.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1910, the "registration sub-district of Varkala-Punalur" in the district of South Malabar, be added to the "registration sub-district of Erur."

No. 185.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 11th March 1910.

ERRATUM.

No. 215-B.—In the Foreign Department Notification No. 2450-B, dated the 26th November 1909, making certain amendments to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, for the word "assessments" occurring in Line 2 read "assessments".

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, March 18, 1910.

Under notice 4, Act I of 1907, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be this some a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police patrol roads on the 27th and 27th miles of Pithapadam-Vandapad road; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandiakur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandiakur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loose or permanent, with survey or palmaré number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palmaré District, Kandiakur taluk, Ananthapada Kandyapada village.</i>			
Dry, S. No. 14	Uthara, Varkala of Ananthapada and Varkala of Kandiakur Taluk (Kandiakur Taluk)	North and east, S. No. 14 E; north, S. No. 14 B.	about 26
<i>Wetland village</i>			
Dry	Pandapada Kandyapada, Madala Varkala of Kandiakur Taluk of District.	North, whole land of Kandyapada belonging to P. Kandyapada and P. Varkala of Kandiakur Taluk, and south, whole land of Kandiakur Taluk belonging to P. Kandyapada and P. Varkala of Kandiakur Taluk.	10
Total			10

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

Port St. George, March 21, 1910.

No. 18.—Under section 11 of the Marine Port Trust Act, 1902 (II of 1902), the Government in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment as Trustee of the Port of Madras tendered by Mr. C. W. Wood.

ERRATUM.

Port St. George, March 21, 1910.

In rule 25 of the revised boat rules for minor ports (see then, Coomada, published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1910, against the entry "on each occasion of a boat being found unseaworthy or being repaired or surveyed" for the word "12" in the second column read "18".

2. In the preamble to the above rules under "Appendix C" for "1910" read "1909".

NOTICE

Prof. H. G. G. G.

No. 12.—It is hereby notified that under article 1 of the Madras Pier Act, 1862, and notifications, be let on passengers, animals and articles loaded or shipped from the pier in

PART

Source: List of states at which pier tolls are levied under the Pier Tolls Act. V

[illegible]

PART II.

SPECIAL EXEMPT.

Consumable.

	18	A.	P.
1. Timber of any kind, per ton	0	2	0
2. Sawed pine, birch or tile, per ton	0	2	0
3. (a) Coal or coke, per ton	0	2	0
(b) Tar or asphalt in casks or barrels, each	0	1	0
4. Ropes, per ton	0	2	0
5. (a) Stainers, per case (large)	0	1	0
(b) Do. (small)	0	0	6
6. (a) Glassware, pottery and chinaware, per cask or case (large)	0	1	0
(b) Glassware, crockery and chinaware, per cask or case (small)	0	0	5
7. Preserves, biscuits and confectionery, per tin or case	0	0	5
8. Oils, vinegars, pickles and mustards, per case, jar or tin	0	0	5
9. (a) Fruits and vegetables, dates, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, etc., per bag, bundle or cask (large)	4	1	0
(b) Fruits and vegetables, dates, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, etc., per bag, bundle or cask (small)	0	0	6
(c) Potatoes and other vegetables, per basket, bag or bundle (large)	0	1	0
(d) Potatoes and other vegetables, per basket, bag or bundle (small)	0	0	6
(e) Cornmeal, per ton	0	2	0
10. (a) Oil in logboats, casks or barrels, each	0	1	0
(b) Kerosene-oil, per case	0	0	6
(c) Do. (packed in bulk), per 8 gallons equal to 45 lb. net	0	0	6
(d) Any oil per tin	0	0	2
(e) Turpentine or any other oil, per drum	0	0	5
11. (a) Lignites and spirits in pipes, barrels or casks, each	0	1	0
(b) Do. in casks or logboats, each	0	1	0
(c) Do. 50 gallons-gals, each	0	0	5
(d) Brandy, wine, or whiskey, etc., per case of 1 dozen bottles	0	0	3
(e) Do. do. of 2 do.	0	0	6
(f) Do. do. of 3 do.	0	0	9
(g) Do. do. of 4 do.	0	1	0
(h) Do. do. of 5 or more	0	1	3
12. (a) Grain and pulse, per bag of 168 lb.	0	0	5
(b) Do. of 224 lb.	0	0	8
13. (a) Sugar and jaggery, per bag of 168 lb.	0	0	6
(b) Do. of 224 lb.	0	0	8
(c) Do. above 224 lb.	0	1	0
(d) Refined molasses, per "basket"	0	0	5
14. Merchandise—			
(a) Curries seed, pepper, betelnut, hing, ginger, arrowroot, cassia, soap or sago, salt-petre, medicines and drugs, cowries, jackalms, catkins, garlics, tamarind, coffee seeds, poppy seeds, nutmegs, etc., per bag or bundle not exceeding 168 lb.	0	0	5
(b) Curries seed, pepper, betelnut, hing, ginger, arrowroot, cassia, soap or sago, salt-petre, medicines and drugs, cowries, jackalms, catkins, garlics, tamarind, coffee seeds, poppy seeds, nutmegs, etc., per bag or bundle not exceeding 224 lb.	0	0	8
15. (a) Paint, colour or dye, per bag not exceeding 64 lb.	0	0	2
(b) Do. do. or cask not exceeding 168 lb.	0	0	5
16. (a) Soda, per bag or cask (large)	0	1	0
(b) Do. (small)	0	0	5
17. (a) Alum and borax, per case, bag or sack (large)	0	1	0
(b) Do. do. (small)	0	0	5
18. Bluewater and acids, per case	0	0	5
19. (a) Umbrellas, per case (large)	0	1	0
(b) Do. (small)	0	0	5

PART II.—cont.

SPECIAL RATES.—cont.

Chemicals.—cont.

20 (a) Ceylon and sugar, per case (large)	15 4 0
(b) Do. Do. (small)	0 1 0
21 (a) Bones and guano, per case, bag or bundle (large)	0 4 0
(b) Do. do. (small)	0 1 0
(c) Densin, wax, lac and camphor, per case, bag or bundle (large)	0 0 0
(d) Densin, wax, lac and camphor, per case, bag or bundle (small)	0 1 0
22 (a) Eucalyptus, per case (large)	0 0 0
(b) Do. (small)	0 1 0
23. Furniture—	
(a) Chair, bench, stool, table, cot or bedstead, each	0 0 0
(b) Easy chair, sofa, large table, bench, cot or bedstead, each	0 1 0
24. Spices, nutmegs, cloves, mace and maceless, per case, bag or bundle	0 0 0
25. Miscellaneous—	
(a) Animal charcoal, per bag not exceeding 300 lb.	0 0 0
(b) Do. Do. per gunther	0 1 0
(c) Matches, per case (large)	0 1 0
(d) Do. (small)	0 1 0
(e) Clocks and other fireworks, per case (large)	0 1 0
(f) Do. do. (small)	0 0 0
(g) Cement in bags, sacks or barrels, each	0 1 0
(h) Saltpetre do. do.	0 1 0
(i) Mercury, per bottle	0 0 0
(j) Acids and chemicals, per (or per case) (large)	0 1 0
(k) Do. do. (small)	0 0 0
(l) Empty cases, barrels, and kegs/bands, each	0 0 0
(m) Cords of rope, each	0 1 0
(n) Ribs of oak or other melting	0 0 0
(o) Charcoal, per bag	0 0 0
(p) Earthenware or Bangoon pots (large) for every 50 do. part thereof	0 4 0
(q) Earthenware or Bangoon pots (small) for every 50	0 0 0
(r) Spades, each box	0 1 0

Furniture.

For each bag or packet of grain, seeds or nuts not exceeding 30 kilos in weight	0 0 1 1/2
For each bag or packets of grain, seeds or nuts weighing over 30 kilos	0 0 2
For each package	0 0 2
Do. large box	0 1 0
Do. small box	0 0 0
Palmyra matras, etc., per hundred	0 2 0
For each back-band of pots, firewood, etc.	0 4 0
Timber of any kind, per tree or 50 cubic feet	0 2 0
For each full case, barrel or kegs/band	0 1 0
Do. empty case, barrel or kegs/band	0 0 0

PART III.

OTHER ARTICLES.

General.

Ordinary weights—

On every ton of registered tonnage of cargo boat of export or import of goods and baggage	0 4 0
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Heavy weights—

Any article weighing half a ton or upwards per ton (such as metals and machinery)	2 0 0
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PART III.—cont.

General Assurances—cont.

Calcutta—cont.

But for vessels using the pier roads without passing over the pier, the following reduced rates shall be levied:—

	Rs.	P.
On every bag of rice ten or less	0	8 0
Do. exceeding one ton in weight, for every ton or part of a ton	0	8 8

Commis.

Large packages, each	0	1 0
Small packages	0	0 0

Port dues.

Each article not enumerated	0	0 1
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Toll-free.

Ordinary weights— On every ton of other goods exported or imported,	0	2 0
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Heavy weights—

Other articles weighing half a ton or upwards	0	8 0
Cranes on horses, over 12 hands, each	0	8 0
Do. do. in box	1	0 0
Do. 12 hands and under, each	0	4 0
Do. do. in box	0	5 0
Cranes on elephants, each	2	0 0
Do. cattle, each	0	2 0

EXPLANATIONS.

Calcutta.

Nothing contained in the Pier Tolls Acts shall apply to the boats, etc., of any vessel belonging to or in the service of His Majesty or the Government of India, or to the boats, etc., of any vessel of war belonging to any foreign prince or state.

Distances.

- (1) Package is a general term to denote bag, bundle, case, sack or barrel, etc.
- (2) A small package is that which weighs 105 lb. or less.
- (3) A large package is that which weighs more than 105 lb.
- (4) A difference of 1 or 2 lb. in gross of the above-mentioned weights may be overlooked.
- (5) Any article loaded by hand or steam crane is exempted from wharfage.
- (6) Any parcel or sample not exceeding 50 lb. to be allowed free.

Mergaloo.

- (1) Nothing contained in the Pier Tolls Acts shall apply to the boats, etc., of any vessel belonging to or in the service of His Majesty or the Government of India or to the boats, etc., of any vessel of war belonging to any foreign prince or state.
- (2) The ton includes crane and truck line.

Port dues.

Government stores are exempted from the payment of pier tolls.

Toll-free.

- (1) Government stores and Government servants on duty are exempted from the payment of pier tolls.
- (2) Double rate will be levied on goods remaining more than 24 hours on the pier.
- (3) Any fraction of a ton of 20 cwt. or 50 cubic feet, however small, to pay as 1 ton and each fraction over a ton to be reckoned as an additional one (i.e.) one bag loaded as one consign-ment need pay the same rate as for 1 ton; 1 ton and 1 cwt. must pay as for 2 tons.
- (4) A surcharge of Rs. 5 will be levied on every ton of goods lifted by 15-ton crane.

General.

No tolls will be levied on persons who use the pier for recreation.

Port St. George, March 18, 1916.

No. 20.—The following gentlemen have been elected, under section 2 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), by the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and of the Madras Trades Association to be Trustees of the Port of Madras with effect from the 1st of April 1916:—

1. Mr. J. A. Boyson.
2. " H. S. Fraser,
3. " A. Sehill
4. " A. B. Anderson,
5. " J. O. Robinson.

No. 21.—Under section 34 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Chairman and Trustees of the Port of Madras with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Chairman.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Francis J. R. Spring, C.B., M.C.S.

Trustees.

2. Mr. George Arthur Thomas, I.C.S.
3. Commander T. A. L. deBury, R.N.M.
4. Mr. Hugh Trowbridge Rauling.
5. The Hon'ble Mahomed Abdul Kadir Sultan Salik Bahadar.
6. M.H.Ry. Diwan Bahadar M. Venkatasami Narada Gero.
7. M.H.Ry. Rao Bahadar G. Narayanasami Chetti Gero.

No. 22.—Under section 4 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1895 (III of 1895), the Governor in Council hereby notifies, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that fees will be levied on cargo loaded from or shipped into any vessel lying or being within the limits of the ports entered in the following schedule at the rates entered therein.

Scenarios of rates at which the Landing and Shipping flows are lowered at the same

Item.	Name of article.		Assessments.		Cisterns.		Corncribs.		Waggonshafts.	
	Tax.	Dut.	Tax.	Rent.	Tax.	Rent.	Tax.	Rent.	Tax.	Rent.
1	Apparel
2	Asphalt
3	Barn
4	Barn
5	Barn
6	Barn
7	Barn
8	Barn
9	Barn
10	Barn
11	Barn
12	Barn
13	Barn
14	Barn
15	Barn
16	Barn
17	Barn
18	Barn
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87	Barn
88	Barn
89	Barn
90	Barn
91	Barn
92	Barn
93	Barn
94	Barn
95	Barn
96	Barn
97	Barn
98	Barn
99	Barn
100	Barn

ports at which the *Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1983*, is in force.[illegible]

Schedule of rates at which the Loading and Shipping fees are levied at the seaport

[illegible]

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are fixed at the same

No.	Name of article	Acreage		Cotton		Cane		Coffee		Hemp		No.
		Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
37	Cotton			Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	1 0			Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	1 0			
				Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 8			Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 8			
				Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 6			Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 6			
				Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 4			Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 4			
				Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 2			Per bale of 50 lbs. of seed cotton	0 2			
40	Cane			Per ton of 20 cwt. of cane	1 8			Per ton of 20 cwt. of cane	1 8			
41	Cane			Per ton of 20 cwt. of cane	1 6			Per ton of 20 cwt. of cane	1 6			
42	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	2 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	2 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 8			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 8			
43	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 6			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 6			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 4			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 4			
44	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 2			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 2			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	1 0			
45	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 8			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 8			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 6			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 6			
46	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 4			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 4			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 2			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 2			
47	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 1			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 1			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
48	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
49	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
50	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
51	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
52	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
53	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
54	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
55	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
56	Drugs and medicines			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
				Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			Per ton of 20 cwt. of drugs	0 0			
57	Drugs and medicines											

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force—and

[illegible]

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the airport

Index.	Name of article.	Advantages.		Current.		Contract.		Conditions.		Hedge-funds.	
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
40	Glass .. ..	..	..	One ton ..	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Grape .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt. or 30 a. fl.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Gum .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 a. fl.	1 0	..	..	Per package ..	0 5	Per ton of 30 a. fl.	1 0
43	Gold .. ..	..	..	Per 100 cwt. worth of American Government ..	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Iron and steel ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	Per bag ..	0 5	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
45	Lead and zinc ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
46	Mercury .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
47	Oil .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
48	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
49	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
50	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
51	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
52	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
53	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
54	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
55	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
56	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
57	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
58	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
59	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
60	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
61	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
62	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
63	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
64	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
65	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
66	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
67	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
68	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
69	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
70	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
71	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
72	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0
73	Wool .. ..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 30 cwt.	1 0

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the same

Index	Name of article.	Africa-America.				Oceania.		Europe.		Asia.		Australia.	
		Cust.	Rate.	Unit.	Date.	Unit.	Rate.	Cust.	Rate.	Unit.	Date.	Cust.	Rate.
1	Wheat												
2	Barley												
3	Oats												
4	Rye												
5	Maize												
6	Sorghum												
7	Millet												
8	Buckwheat												
9	Speltz												
10	Barley												
11	Oats												
12	Rye												
13	Maize												
14	Sorghum												
15	Millet												
16	Buckwheat												
17	Speltz												
18	Barley												
19	Oats												
20	Rye												
21	Maize												
22	Sorghum												
23	Millet												
24	Buckwheat												
25	Speltz												
26	Barley												
27	Oats												
28	Rye												
29	Maize												
30	Sorghum												
31	Millet												
32	Buckwheat												
33	Speltz												
34	Barley												
35	Oats												
36	Rye												
37	Maize												
38	Sorghum												
39	Millet												
40	Buckwheat												
41	Speltz												
42	Barley												
43	Oats												
44	Rye												
45	Maize												
46	Sorghum												
47	Millet												
48	Buckwheat												
49	Speltz												
50	Barley												
51	Oats												
52	Rye												
53	Maize												
54	Sorghum												
55	Millet												
56	Buckwheat												
57	Speltz												
58	Barley												
59	Oats												
60	Rye												
61	Maize												
62	Sorghum												
63	Millet												
64	Buckwheat												
65	Speltz												
66	Barley												
67	Oats												
68	Rye												
69	Maize												
70	Sorghum												
71	Millet												
72	Buckwheat												
73	Speltz												
74	Barley												
75	Oats												
76	Rye												
77	Maize												
78	Sorghum												
79	Millet												
80	Buckwheat												
81	Speltz												
82	Barley												
83	Oats												
84	Rye												
85	Maize												
86	Sorghum												
87	Millet												
88	Buckwheat												
89	Speltz												
90	Barley												
91	Oats												
92	Rye												
93	Maize												
94	Sorghum												
95	Millet												
96	Buckwheat												
97	Speltz												
98	Barley												
99	Oats												
100	Rye												

¹ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fee Act, 1888, is in force—viz.,

TYPE

[illegible]

ports at which the Madras Outports Loading and Shipping Fee Act, 1955, is in force—cont.

[illegible]

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the various

Items	Name of article.	Dimensions.		Content.		Capacity.		Cost.		Expense.		
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
110	Tinber	Per ton	4 50	Roundwood, per ton of 20 cu. ft. Less of shanty and blackwood, per ton of 10 a ft. Other timber per kilow. early.	1 50				Per ton	4 50	Roundwood, per ton of 20 cu. ft. Shanty and blackwood, per ton of 10 a ft. All other saws, per kilow. early.	1 50
111	Tinber	"	"	Drymatedwood in packages, per ton of 20 cu. ft.	2 00					Common roundwood, per ton of 20 cu. ft.	1 50	
112	Tinber	"	"	Manufactured, per ton of 20 cu. ft.	4 00					Manufactured, per ton of 20 cu. ft.	4 00	
113	Types	"	"	Per ton of 10 a ft.	3 00				Per package	2 00		
114	Trunks	"	"	Per Ea. 100 worth, or less including bel-lins.	0 50				Do.	1 00	Including bel-lins, per Ea. 100 worth.	0 50
115	Trunks	"	"	Per ton of 20 cu. ft. or 20 a ft.	1 50				Per bag	0 50		
116	Twine	"	"	Do.	1 00				Per bale	2 00		
117	Twine	"	"	Per ton of 20 a ft.	1 50				Per package	1 00	Per ton of 20 a ft.	
118	Vegetation-reducing water basin.	"	"	Per ton of 20 cu. ft.	1 50				Do.	0 50	Per ton of 20 cu. ft.	
119	Wax	"	"	Do.	1 00				Do.	0 50		
120	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
121	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
122	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
123	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
124	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
125	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
126	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
127	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
128	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
129	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
130	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
131	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
132	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
133	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
134	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
135	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
136	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
137	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
138	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
139	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
140	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
141	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
142	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
143	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
144	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
145	Wax	"	"	Per and manufactured, per ton of 20 a ft.	2 00				Per bale	0 50		
146	Wax	"	"									

ports at which the Modern Outports Landing and Shipping Form No. 1000, is in force—and

[illegible]

EXPLANATIONS.

General.

Passengers' personal baggage and bedding and provisions and stores for the use of ships are free at all ports.

Cuba.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.

A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.

A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.

A large pot is one containing over four gallons.

A small pot is one containing four gallons or less.

When fees are levied by cases, bales or packages not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment per 50 c. ft. is allowable.

The minimum fee charged in any one instance shall be 2 pias.

Cadiz.

When the consignment is in tons, if it is less than one ton, one-eighth should be the unit, and if it exceeds one ton, half ton to be the unit up to ten tons; when it exceeds ten tons, the unit should be one ton.

Hongkong.

When the consignment is in tons, if it is less than one ton, one-eighth should be the unit and if it exceeds one ton, half ton to be the unit up to ten tons; when it exceeds ten tons, the unit should be one ton. When it is in cases or cubic feet, the unit to be one case or one cubic foot respectively.

Macao.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.

A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.

A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.

A large pot is one containing over four gallons.

A small pot is one containing four gallons or less.

When fees are levied by cases, bales or packages, not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment per 50 cubic feet is allowable.

The minimum fee charged in any one instance shall be two pias.

Manila.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.

A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.

A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.

When fees are levied by cases or bales not exceeding a special size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment by the ton is allowable. A minimum fee of two pias will be charged on all articles on which duty is levied by the ton only.

Nagasaki.

When the consignment is in tons, if it is less than one ton, one-eighth should be the unit and if it exceeds one ton, half ton to be the unit up to ten tons, when it exceeds ten tons the unit should be one ton.

Yokohama.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.

A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.

A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.

When fees are levied by cases or bales not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment by the ton is allowable. A minimum fee of two pias will be charged on all articles on which duty is levied by the ton only.

Fees for the use of the cranes at the port of Yokohama will be separately levied according to the following schedule:-

Goods under	1 ton in weight per lift	2 to 3 tons	3 to 4 tons	4 to 5 tons	5 to 6 tons	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above
"	1 ton in weight per lift	2 to 3 tons	3 to 4 tons	4 to 5 tons	5 to 6 tons	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above
"	2 to 3 tons	3 to 4 tons	4 to 5 tons	5 to 6 tons	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above	
"	3 to 4 tons	4 to 5 tons	5 to 6 tons	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above		
"	4 to 5 tons	5 to 6 tons	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above			
"	5 to 6 tons	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above				
"	6 to 7 tons	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above					
"	7 to 8 tons	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above						
"	8 to 9 tons	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above							
"	9 to 10 tons	10 tons and above								
"	10 tons and above									

Tientsin.

The toll fee shall be charged on any fraction of a ton in consignments which do not consist of free time; and for the purpose of calculating these fees, 50 cubic feet may be assumed to be the equivalent of a ton.

Port St. George, March 21, 1910

By 28.—The following scale of rates for harbour dues on goods landed or shipped at any wharf, pier, dock, quay or building in the possession or occupation of the Board, in execution of that now in force, has been framed by the Trustees of the Port of St. George under sections 52 and 48 of the Harbours and Rivers Act, 1905 (No. 11 of 1905), and is submitted by Government under section 51 of the said Act, with effect from the 1st of April 1910:—

SCALE OF RATES

No.	Name of article	Unit	Rate	No.	Name of article	Unit	Rate
1	Asphalt	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	71	Cordage	10 c. ft.	2 0 0
2	Asphalt, white	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	72	Corn meal	20 cwt.	1 0 0
3	Asphalt, black	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	73	Cordage, white	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
4	Asphalt, red	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	74	Cordage, black	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
5	Asphalt, green	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	75	Cordage, red	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
6	Asphalt, blue	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	76	Cordage, green	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
7	Asphalt, yellow	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	77	Cordage, blue	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
8	Asphalt, white, small	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	78	Cordage, yellow	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
9	Asphalt, white, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	79	Cordage, small	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
10	Asphalt, white, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	80	Cordage, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
11	Asphalt, white, small, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	81	Cordage, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
12	Asphalt, white, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	82	Cordage, large, small	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
13	Asphalt, white, small, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	83	Cordage, large, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
14	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	84	Cordage, large, small, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
15	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	85	Cordage, large, small, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
16	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	86	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
17	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	87	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
18	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	88	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
19	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	89	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
20	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	90	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
21	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	91	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
22	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	92	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
23	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	93	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
24	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	94	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
25	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	95	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
26	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	96	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
27	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	97	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
28	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	98	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
29	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	99	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	10 c. ft.	1 0 0
30	Asphalt, white, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium	50 c. ft.	2 0 0	100	Cordage, large, small, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large, medium, large	10 c. ft.	1 0 0

No.	Name of article.	Per	Value	No.	Name of article.	Per	Value.
145	Recessed, in bulk, including one of pipe.	1000	1 0 0	200	Blue	1000	1 4 0
146	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	201	Blue	1000	1 4 0
147	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	202	Blue	1000	1 4 0
148	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	203	Blue	1000	1 4 0
149	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	204	Blue	1000	1 4 0
150	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	205	Blue	1000	1 4 0
151	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	206	Blue	1000	1 4 0
152	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	207	Blue	1000	1 4 0
153	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	208	Blue	1000	1 4 0
154	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	209	Blue	1000	1 4 0
155	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	210	Blue	1000	1 4 0
156	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	211	Blue	1000	1 4 0
157	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	212	Blue	1000	1 4 0
158	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	213	Blue	1000	1 4 0
159	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	214	Blue	1000	1 4 0
160	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	215	Blue	1000	1 4 0
161	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	216	Blue	1000	1 4 0
162	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	217	Blue	1000	1 4 0
163	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	218	Blue	1000	1 4 0
164	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	219	Blue	1000	1 4 0
165	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	220	Blue	1000	1 4 0
166	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	221	Blue	1000	1 4 0
167	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	222	Blue	1000	1 4 0
168	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	223	Blue	1000	1 4 0
169	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	224	Blue	1000	1 4 0
170	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	225	Blue	1000	1 4 0
171	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	226	Blue	1000	1 4 0
172	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	227	Blue	1000	1 4 0
173	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	228	Blue	1000	1 4 0
174	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	229	Blue	1000	1 4 0
175	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	230	Blue	1000	1 4 0
176	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	231	Blue	1000	1 4 0
177	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	232	Blue	1000	1 4 0
178	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	233	Blue	1000	1 4 0
179	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	234	Blue	1000	1 4 0
180	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	235	Blue	1000	1 4 0
181	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	236	Blue	1000	1 4 0
182	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	237	Blue	1000	1 4 0
183	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	238	Blue	1000	1 4 0
184	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	239	Blue	1000	1 4 0
185	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	240	Blue	1000	1 4 0
186	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	241	Blue	1000	1 4 0
187	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	242	Blue	1000	1 4 0
188	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	243	Blue	1000	1 4 0
189	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	244	Blue	1000	1 4 0
190	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	245	Blue	1000	1 4 0
191	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	246	Blue	1000	1 4 0
192	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	247	Blue	1000	1 4 0
193	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	248	Blue	1000	1 4 0
194	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	249	Blue	1000	1 4 0
195	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	250	Blue	1000	1 4 0
196	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	251	Blue	1000	1 4 0
197	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	252	Blue	1000	1 4 0
198	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	253	Blue	1000	1 4 0
199	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	254	Blue	1000	1 4 0
200	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	255	Blue	1000	1 4 0
201	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	256	Blue	1000	1 4 0
202	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	257	Blue	1000	1 4 0
203	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	258	Blue	1000	1 4 0
204	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	259	Blue	1000	1 4 0
205	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	260	Blue	1000	1 4 0
206	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	261	Blue	1000	1 4 0
207	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	262	Blue	1000	1 4 0
208	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	263	Blue	1000	1 4 0
209	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	264	Blue	1000	1 4 0
210	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	265	Blue	1000	1 4 0
211	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	266	Blue	1000	1 4 0
212	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	267	Blue	1000	1 4 0
213	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	268	Blue	1000	1 4 0
214	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	269	Blue	1000	1 4 0
215	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	270	Blue	1000	1 4 0
216	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	271	Blue	1000	1 4 0
217	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	272	Blue	1000	1 4 0
218	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	273	Blue	1000	1 4 0
219	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	274	Blue	1000	1 4 0
220	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	275	Blue	1000	1 4 0
221	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	276	Blue	1000	1 4 0
222	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	277	Blue	1000	1 4 0
223	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	278	Blue	1000	1 4 0
224	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	279	Blue	1000	1 4 0
225	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	280	Blue	1000	1 4 0
226	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	281	Blue	1000	1 4 0
227	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	282	Blue	1000	1 4 0
228	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	283	Blue	1000	1 4 0
229	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	284	Blue	1000	1 4 0
230	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	285	Blue	1000	1 4 0
231	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	286	Blue	1000	1 4 0
232	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	287	Blue	1000	1 4 0
233	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	288	Blue	1000	1 4 0
234	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	289	Blue	1000	1 4 0
235	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	290	Blue	1000	1 4 0
236	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	291	Blue	1000	1 4 0
237	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	292	Blue	1000	1 4 0
238	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	293	Blue	1000	1 4 0
239	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	294	Blue	1000	1 4 0
240	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	295	Blue	1000	1 4 0
241	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	296	Blue	1000	1 4 0
242	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	297	Blue	1000	1 4 0
243	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	298	Blue	1000	1 4 0
244	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	299	Blue	1000	1 4 0
245	Recessed in same ..	1000	1 0 0	300	Blue	1000	1 4 0

OTHER CHARGES, AND VARIOUS OTHERS WHICH THE TRUST MAY INCUR TO THE PUBLIC, AND THE CONDITIONS ATTENDING THEREON.

1. **FRIGHTS.**—The rates given in the schedule above pertains by the Trust, except in the case of free goods, rice, oil, sugar, salt, soap, and all goods landed at the wharves. But if any of the goods shall be imported, or forwarded, but will accept no responsibility in respect of a charge per ton and also on cargo charges, the charge of the port of destination, the rate of the wharves and the rate of the cargo will be a charge less than those quoted in the above schedule of rates; the reduction will not, however,

apply to the exceptions given above. Whenever the Port Trust relinquishes the portwage of iron or steel, conveyed in addition to its own cargo, the rate of harbour dues thereon will be 5 annas per ton less than that quoted in the above scale of rates.

2. **STORAGE PORTWAGE.**—When the Trust handles goods into or from railway or other vehicles by land inland, the charge will be 4 annas per ton. For portwage done by the Trust and not covered by harbour dues the charge will be the actual amount paid by the Trust for such portwage, with 4 annas per ton, at a minimum.

3. **MOVEMENT CHARGE.**—If the aggregate of all charges payable to the Port Trust in respect of any one consignment shall amount to less than 4 annas, a minimum charge of 4 annas will be levied for that consignment.

4. **STORAGE DUES.**—For baggage accompanying troops and for all Government stores except those of the description enumerated in group (a), a uniform rate will be charged of Rs. 2 per 100 sq. ft. or part of 100 cubic feet, inclusive of all crating. This rate does not include storage, which will be levied at the usual rates. Whenever the Port Trust relinquishes the portwage of the Government stores referred to, the rate of harbour dues for such stores will be Rs. 1-12-0 per ton instead of Rs. 2.

5. **STORAGE, CHARGES.**—(a) *Exports.*—If goods not cleared within three days following the date on which the vessel concerned shall have completed discharge of her cargo, and excluding Sundays and Chambers of Commerce holidays, storage will be charged at the following rates:—

For the 1st week or portion thereof	quarter harbour dues.
For the 2nd week	half "
For the 3rd and following weeks, or parts thereof	three-quarters dues, per week.

After storage charges begin to accrue, no allowance will be made for Sundays or holidays. Half storage rates will be charged if goods are stored in the open without covering of either tarpaulin or roof. All goods remaining unremoved at the expiry of the first days will be liable to a general fee of 4 annas per ton, if stored by the Port Trust in the interest of cargo generally.

(b) *Imports.*—For goods stored in the eastern export shed, a charge of Rs. 1 per 100 sq. ft. will be made for each space of 100 square feet, for the first week after the expiry of three free days, and excluding Sundays and Chambers of Commerce holidays. For the second week, double the rate for the first week will be charged. For the third and subsequent weeks, twice the rate for the first week will be charged. After the first day, small consignments, or individual packages, will be charged at the rate of one anna per package per day for the first week; 2 annas per package per day for the second week and 3 annas per package per day for the third and subsequent weeks. The half the above rates will be charged when export goods are stored in the open, or in wharves known as the old, or western, export sheds. No free days will be allowed for goods brought for export from the Trust's premises but subsequently removed without having been shipped.

6. **STORAGE, SPECIAL.**—Persons requiring a set of four charges upon the Trust's premises, at special storage rates, may obtain it, if available, by making their application, in writing, for a permit in the form prescribed by the Trust from time to time. But it will be in the Trust's discretion to assent or to refuse to allow such space. If allotted, the conditions and charges will be:—

(a) For bulky goods stored in the open, such as coal, coke, alumina, timber, sawy logs, firewood, redwood, stone, etc., at the rate of 5 annas per day, per 1,000 square feet or portion thereof allotted to them.

(b) For cargo stored in the export sheds, at the rate of Rs. 4 per 100 square feet or portion thereof, per 100 square feet allotted to them.

(c) In applying to be let store goods or space available for use on these terms, owners must state that, in consideration of the reduced rates, they accept all risks and responsibility for such goods.

(d) The occupation of space under these terms will be subject to the conditions set forth in the permit. In the absence of the permit, ordinary charges rates will be charged.

(e) Trucks despatched by rail may be free for five days on the railway-vehicle loading ground, in the eastern yard, after which it will pay 4 annas per day, per 100 square feet occupied.

7. **TRUCK AND RAILWAY.**—(a) After allowing for such free days as the Port Trust may see fit to grant, the following charges per ton per day will be made for the storage of undelivered balances of consigned consignments, as worked out from day to day:—

First month	1/2 pice	Third month	3 annas.
Second	1 anna	Fourth month	4 "

(b) If, in the interests of the Trust's business, it is found necessary to shift any of such iron or steel, the charge to the consignee for its removal will be 5 annas per ton for each shift.

(c) Iron or steel remaining unremoved, beyond the end of the day following delivery, will have to pay 8 annas per day or part of a day for each 100 square feet or part thereof occupied.

8. **CHARGES.**—(a) For the storage of goods at any wharf, pier, dock, boat or building in the possession or occupation of the Board, the charge for each package, by weight or measurement, will be as follows:—

	at the rate of	14 d. p.	per ton per 100 lbs.
Up to 1 ton	"	0 1 0	"
Over 1 ton and up to 2 tons	"	0 2 0	"
Over 2 tons and up to 5 tons	"	0 3 0	"
Over 5 tons and up to 10 tons	"	0 4 0	"
Over 10 tons and up to 15 tons	"	0 5 0	"
Over 15 tons	"	0 6 0	"

(2) But when a rate, in the scale, is quoted per package or per cask, it includes all average.

(3) All goods passed out once the export gate, or passed in on the last landing trip, and all others after that onwards landed in the timber yard, will pay 4 annas per ton, whether the crates that have been provided for such goods are used or not. Crates hired for loading timber and or out of railway wagons at the Highways timber yard will be charged for at the rate of one rupee per annum per hour or part thereof.

8. **RAILWAY TRUCKS.**—(a) *Hire.*—Hire charges working an vehicle employed in the harbour premises will be collected by the Trust on behalf of the owning Railway.

(b) *Wagon.*—Vehicles hired from a Railway will be hired by the Trust, on behalf of the Board, at the rate of 2 annas per ton of marked wagon capacity for each round trip.

(c) *Demurrage.*—When railway vehicles that have been made over by the Trust to firms or to individuals for loading or unloading are detained beyond the period specified for such work by the Trust from time to time, such firms or individuals shall pay to the Trust any demurrage charges for which the latter may become liable to the Railway, in consequence of such detention, according to the railway demurrage scale.

10. **TRANSHIPMENT.**—Goods transhipped for transhipment, and transhipped, from ship to ship, whether directly or via the shore, will pay only quarter harbour dues. When handled by the Trust, such goods will pay a further sum of 4 annas per ton for each operation either in or out. Cargo will not be charged on such goods. Coal and petroleum, fuel, wheat, has paid harbour dues on landing will be shipped free of dues. If the tranship of transhipped goods cannot otherwise be readily ascertained, dues will be levied on the tranship of the lighter or other craft conveying them.

11. **QUANTITY WORKING.**—Steamer agents, who require cargo to be handled by the Port Trust outside the ordinary working hours, shall put in a register application for such overtime working, not later than 4 P.M. on the same day, or on the case of Sundays and holidays on the previous working day, and shall pay to the Trust a certain fee on the following scale, whether subsequently they offer cargo during such outside hours or not:—

Place where cargo is loaded	Working days per hour Rs.	Sundays and general holidays.	
		Per half a day Rs.	Per a full day Rs.
South pier	10	10	20
Old quay pier	12	12	24
Duties pier	10	10	20
Export pier	8	10	20

12. **RECEIPTS.**—(a) *Export.*—Applications for refunds of dues paid on goods intended for export, but not loaded, will not be considered unless submitted within three months from the date of arrival of the vessel from which the goods in question were loaded.

(b) *Import.*—Applications for refunds of dues paid on goods intended for export but not shipped will not be considered unless submitted within one month from the date of departure of the vessel concerned, and refunds will only be made after the goods in question shall have been removed from the Trust's premises and on proof of short shipment.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

For St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 36.—The Rev. Henry Hocking, B.A., Professorial Chaplain, to be Chaplain of North George-town, Madras.

No. 37.—Major Archibald Shirewing Wodley Moffat and Mr. Henry Reginald Patz, I.C.B., to be Lay Teachers of Christ Church, Malappuram, vice Captain G. H. Broadbent and Mr. R. H. Stiles, I.C.B., who have left the service.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

RESIGNATION.

Port St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 24.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (25 & 26 Vic. cap. 62), the Secretary the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. William Bernard Hunter of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 25.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred among the Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George by the acceptance of the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. William Bernard Hunter, who was elected an Additional Member of the said Council by the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the 21st December 1909:

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Regulation XI of the Regulations issued by the Governor-General in Council for the constitution and election of Additional Members of the aforesaid Council, the Governor hereby calls upon the Madras Chamber of Commerce to elect in accordance with the said Regulations another person to be an Additional Member of the said Council before the 2nd April 1910.

Port St. George, February 22, 1910.

No. 17.—The Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of April 1910.

L. M. WYNCH,
As. Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 22, 1910.

No. 26.—The following candidates have been nominated for election as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General by the Mohammedan community of this Presidency:—

- (1) Sir Ghulam Mohammed Ali, Khan Bahadur, a B.A., Prince of Amrit.
- (2) Mohd. Hossain Khan Bahadur.
- (3) Ghulam Mohammed Faiz Mahajir, Khan Bahadur.

L. M. WYNCH,
Returning Officer.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Port St. George, March 14, 1910.

No. 277.—M.R. By. Mangunai Pandharanga Kiri Aravali, Tahsildar of Mangalore, to act as Deputy Collector, South Circle.

Port St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 158.—M.R. By. Yondam. Subrahmanya Pillai Aravali, Huzar, Seribetkud, Madam, and acting Mangari, Surugap, Estate, to act as Deputy Collector, sixth grade.

FORTNIGHT OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Port St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 159.—M.R. By. Mangunai Pandharanga Kiri Aravali, to General duty, Madam.

Port St. George, March 21, 1910.

No. 160.—M.R. By. Yondam. Subrahmanya Pillai Aravali, to General duty, Madam.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 17 (a) OF MADRAS ACT IV OF 1907.

Port St. George, March 17, 1910.

No. 251.—Whereas M.R. By. S. Krishnaswamy, Deputy Tahsildar of Devanaheswaram, in the Chidambaram taluk of the Chidambaram district, has submitted an application for the survey of shrotrams lands in the said taluk and has attached, in writing, to define the nature and extent of such survey, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (a) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1907, hereby directs that the survey of the said lands be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 5 OF MADRAS ACT IV OF 1907.

No. 252.—Under section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1907, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the survey of the spot and place and place lands situated in the village of Devanaheswaram in the Chidambaram taluk of the Chidambaram district be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 16, 1916.

No. 104.—The following notification of the Government of India are published:—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FARMER.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1916.

No. 194-11-6.—With reference to rule 3, clause (b) of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F, dated the 25th July 1906, the Government of Bombay has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Carr, I.C.S., an Additional Member of the Council of the Kamdhariya the Governor General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Finance Trust, vice the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew, I.C.S., resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TEA-TRADING.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1916.

No. 1721-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Act, 1906 (IX of 1906), the Governor General in Council has pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. J. Mackenzie of Messrs. Mackenzie and Co. to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Control Committee created by the resignation of Mr. Youngson.

Port St. George, March 21, 1916.

No. 104.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1916.

No. 1520-S.—The following officiating presenters and revenue officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 19th February 1916:—

Name.	From.	To.	Notice of promotion as necessary.
Mr. A. S. Jaffer, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II, officiating.	Collector, Class I, officiating.	Officiating promotion, Revenue.
Mr. S. A. Thumet, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II, officiating.	Collector, Class III, officiating.	Do.
Mr. W. D. E. Farnham, I.C.S.	Collector, Class III, officiating.	Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating.	Do.

Port St. George, March 6, 1916.

No. 115.—

TIMBER TRADING RULES FOR THE GONDWARI DISTRICT.

In addition to the rules now in force under Notification No. 389, published at page 726 and 726, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1914, and Notification No. 114, published at pages 278 to 280, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th March 1907, and in accordance with Notification No. 896, pages 359 to 364, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th June 1906, and subsequent notification, page 745, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th July 1905, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules under sections 20, 26 and 61 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1902) to regulate the trade of timber within the district of Gondwar.

To these rules, timber includes all species of timber as defined in the Madras Forest Act (V of 1902), except timber not grown in India or Burma, timber cut up or fashioned otherwise than in usually or previously done before timber is removed from the forest in which it has been felled, timber removed under the provisions granted in rule 1 of the general rules under section 26 of the Forest Act, and small wood for fuel in bulk or in small quantities:—

(1) It shall not be lawful to import timber into the Gondwar district from or to export timber from the Gondwar district to the areas specified in schedule A except by one of the routes specified in that schedule and unless it be accompanied by a permit as specified in rule 4.

(2) It shall not be lawful to move timber from, into or within, the areas specified in schedule B without a permit as specified in rule 4.

Provided that the Collector may, in his discretion, include any tract from the scheduled area by notification in the District Gazette and may likewise cancel such notification.

(3) It shall not be lawful to move timber into any of the towns specified in schedule C unless accompanied by a permit as specified in rule 4 or without reporting it for communication at one of the checking stations specified in schedule D and adjoining the town in question.

(4) For timber from Government land, the permit shall be a printed one in Form I appended; for timber from private lands specially notified by the Collector from time to time

In the District Gazette, the permit shall be a printed one in Form II appended which will be supplied by the District Forest-officer free of charge; and for timber from all other grounds lands and from foreign territory, (i.e., places where the Native Forest Act is not in force), the permit may be printed or written and shall also bear Form II. A permit in Form IV appended shall be granted in exchange for Form I or Form II at the first checking station, which the timber passes. Permits shall not be written in any language except English, Telugu or Hindustani. For timber imported by sea into the ports of Coimbatore and Cannara, the bill of lading and the manifest received from the steamer or ship by the Port Office shall serve the purposes of a permit in Form I or II under this rule.

(5) Permits in Form I shall be issued in triplicate. All the columns shall be filled by a duly authorised officer who shall sign and date each part, give the original to the person authorised to move the timber, send the duplicate to the

owner of permits.

timber is brought and retain the counterfoil attached to the book. Permits in Form II (whether printed or written) shall be in duplicate. All the columns shall be filled up by the owner of the land on which the timber was felled or the authorised agent of such owner; the original shall be given to the person authorised to move the timber and the duplicate shall be kept for at least six months from the date of issue and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on the application of any Forest-officer not below the rank of Forester. Permits in Form IV shall be given in exchange for the originals in Form I or II and the counterfoils retained.

(6) Permits shall be produced with the timber for examination at every station, which the timber passes and whenever demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer anywhere within the areas specified in schedule B. It shall not be lawful to take any timber off or send any road or river on which a checking station has been placed with intent to evade the production of the timber at a checking station.

Check of permits.

The officer in charge of the first branch which the timber passes shall retain the permit in Form I or II and grant a way permit in Form IV after satisfying himself that such timber actually comes from the locality stated in the permit, does not exceed the quantity, in of the species and description and bears the property mark shown therein. This way permit shall protect such timber along the route to its destination and shall be produced at all subsequent points on that route. If the officer in charge of the first branch refuse to grant a way permit in Form IV, he shall detain the timber and the permit in Form I or II and report the case for the orders of the District Forest officer. The quantity of timber under transit must not be greater than that entered in the permit, and if it is less, the same permit must not be used again to cover the deficiency. The officer in charge of branch subsequent to the first branch which the timber passes shall check the timber with the way permit and if it is found to be correct shall endorse it with the words "checked and passed". The endorsement shall be dated and signed by such officer and the permit handed over to the person producing it to cover the timber during further transit through protected tracts. Whenever possible, the timber shall also be marked with a pass barometer. Any officer in charge of a branch shall detain the timber and permit if the timber exceeds the quantity, is not of the species or description or does not bear the property mark entered in the permit and shall report the case to the District Forest-officer for orders.

(7) The ownership of timber including both timber imported or exported for trade purposes or moved within the areas protected by these rules may be indicated by a property mark. All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest office, provided that the

Distinction of marks and registration of such marks.

District Forest officer may refuse registration and may cancel registration of any property mark, if he considers that it cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person or for other good and sufficient reason which shall in every case be placed upon record by the District Forest officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector. A certificate of registration in Form III appended shall be granted by the District Forest officer to the person registering.

(8) Registration and such renewal of registration shall hold good from the date thereof until the 1st April following the date of registration or renewal.

(9) Any person who moves, exports or imports timber in contravention of rules 1, 2, or 3, refuses to deliver up or produce a permit when lawfully demanded or to submit timber for examination in accordance with the provisions of rule 5, or being a holder of land within any area described in schedule B refuses to give a permit or issues one to be given to other

timber grown on his land and exported there or moved within such area, or gives or issues to be given a permit not containing the prescribed particulars or containing incorrect particulars or one not in the form prescribed, or refuses to produce the duplicate of a permit issued in accordance with rule 5 for inspection on the application of a Forest officer not below the rank of Forester, or neglects in contravention of rule 1 to register any property mark that he may have adopted, at the District Forest office, or transmits a greater quantity of wood than that entered in the permit or uses the same permit more than once in contravention of rule 6 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to fine which may amount to Rs. 500 or both.

(10) These rules shall come into force on the expiry of 30 days from the date of their publication in the Gazette of the District Gazette.

Schedule A showing the import and export routes to—

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. H. H. Nimm's Dominions. | 3. Central Province. |
| 2. Baiter. | 4. Bay of Bengal. |

Routes.

1. Galdani river.
2. Cart track route from Charla to Panamula.
3. Sahari river.
4. Route from Amarapota to Jodagumilli and thence to Tadichalapadi and Venkatapuram and on to Ellore.
5. Route from Madala to Jangariddigudem and Nagavaram-Pottagudem and Kamsarajapuram.
6. Route from Jodagumilli and Narasapuram to Chidalapudi.
7. Route from Jodagumilli and Jangariddigudem and Gopapuram to Tallapudi.
8. Route from Jangariddigudem to Kamsarapukota.
9. By East Coast Railway.
10. Route from Amarapota to Jodagumilli, and thence by the Agency road to Polavaram.
11. Coonada port.
12. Coringa port.
13. Route from Padikalapadi and Bortlagudem, Kamsarapukota and Tadichalapadi to Ellore.
14. Agency road from Polavaram to Kamsarajapuram and on to Jangariddigudem.
15. Road from Polavaram to Tallapudi.

Schedule B.

Scheduled Areas.

I.

West and North.—From the north-west corner of the Jodagumilli reserved forest in the Lower Giddalur district north-eastwards along H. H. The Nimm's Dominions to the Gups on the Giddalur river.

East.—Thence the right bank of the Giddalur river to Proddipatla.

South.—Thence along the Krishna district boundary to its junction with the boundaries of the Giddalur district and H. H. The Nimm's Dominions.

II.

North.—From the junction of the Coonada-Bajshandry canal with the Marjara-Coonada canal, along the north side of the former and the salt creek running between Coonada and Jangariddigudem to the sea, and thence eastwards to point Giddalur area at low water.

East.—Thence the sea to the southernmost end of Kandhuppa reserve.

South.—The south-west side of Kandhuppa reserve.

West.—The west side of that reserve to its north-west corner, thence along the west side of the salt creek from Kotapalem port, Poluchilippe and Grotinadri to the Giddalur river, thence the south side of that river to Yedurukula, thence across the Giddalur to Yaman, thence the west side of the canal from Yaman to Coringa, and thence the south side of the salt creek to Marjara Juck and thence along the west side of the Marjara-Coonada canal to the starting point.

N.B.—The canal and salt creeks mentioned above and all the land contained from the sea are included in the scheduled area.

Schedule C.

Scheduled Towns.

Towns.	Name of town.
Bajshandry	1. Bajshandry Municipality.
Devichikuram	2. Devichikuram Union.
Paddepuram	3. Paddepuram Union.
Dalla	4. Coringa.
	5. Coonada Municipality.

Schedule D.

Towns adjoining Scheduled Towns.

Towns.	Name of town.	Name of town adjoining town.
Bajshandry	1. Bajshandry Municipality.	1. Kotera road gate.
		2. Korukonda road gate.
		3. Rajanagaram road gate.
		4. Narasimhara road gate.
		5. River bank at Kotlagala.
Devichikuram	2. Devichikuram Union.	Devichikuram.
Paddepuram	3. Paddepuram Union.	Paddepuram.
	4. Coringa.	Coringa.
Dalla	5. Coonada Municipality.	1. Coringa road town.
		2. Railway and Salt creek town.
		3. Samalkota canal town.

FORM No. 1.

(Consent to be retained by the issuing office.)

Passer No.

(Under Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Price paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the timber.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed or destination.
8. Route.
9. Time allowed.
10. Other conditions.

Date,

Camp,

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

FORM No. 1.

Duplicate.

(To be sent to the office in charge of the forest.)

Passer No.

(Under Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Price paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the timber.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed or destination.
8. Route.
9. Time allowed.
10. Other conditions.

Date,

Camp,

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

FORM No. 1.

Passer No.

Permit for the export of timber from Government Forests.

(Under Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of timber.	Price paid, if any.	Marks, if any, on the timber.	From what forest or depot removed.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Other conditions.

Date,

Camp,

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

No.

FORM No. 11.

GUYANA.

(To be obtained by the owner or his authorized agent.)

PERMIT No.

(Under section 35 of the Indian Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Marks, if any, on the timber.
5. From what forest or land removed.
6. To what place removed.
7. Route.
8. Time allowed.
9. Remarks.

Date 19

Station

Signature of the person granting the permit.

* *Note.*—The time entered in column 8 shall not exceed two months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

No.

FORM No. 12.

PERMIT for the ^{Import} ~~Export~~ of timber from private lands or from foreign territory.

PERMIT No.

(Under Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of timber.	Marks, if any, on the timber.	From what forest or land removed.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Date

19

Station

Signature of the person granting the permit.

* *Note.*—The time entered in column 8 shall not exceed two months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

(To be filled in by the tenderer.)

* Data and number of any receipt (Form IV)
in exchange for the period.

Date.	Number.	Quantity.
1	8	8

Signature of Tenderer.

Date

20

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Bishop's street, Roshanah taluk, Roshanah village—cont.</i>			
By. No. 1101 C	Venkataram Reddi	North, Tanga Jalla; east, sub; south, Venkateswari Reddi; west, Raghavan.	Acres 40
Do. No. 1104	Venkataram Reddi	North, Venkateswari Reddi; east and south, sub; west, Sankarajamma.	13
Do. No. 1105 A	Rangappa Reddi	North and east, Rameswari Reddi; south, Rameswari Reddi; west, Gopal Reddi.	14
Do. No. 1106 B	Rameswari Reddi	North, sub; east, F. Rangappa Reddi; south, Rangappa Reddi; west, sub.	15
Do. No. 1107 A	Venkataram Reddi	North, Rangappa Reddi; east and south, Venkateswari Reddi; west, Venkateswari Reddi.	65
Do. No. 1108 C	Rameswari Reddi	North, Rangappa Reddi; east, Rangappa Reddi and Venkateswari Reddi; south, Venkateswari Reddi; west, Rameswari Reddi.	10
Do. No. 1109	Ranga Reddi	North, sub; east, M. Rameswari Reddi; south, Venkateswari Reddi; west, Rangappa Reddi.	17
Do. No. 1110	Do.	North and east, Rangappa Reddi; south, Rameswari Reddi; west, Rangappa Reddi.	10
		Total ..	180

Port St. George, March 15, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public pond at Roshanah; and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Roshanah taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. The site plan is in Roshanah Taluk Office.

► SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Roshanah street, Roshanah taluk, Roshanah village.</i>			
Zamindari, dry, town No. 27.	Rameswari Venkateswari Reddi of Roshanah.	North, Ranga Reddi No. 11; east, road leading to the Taluk office; south and west, Gopal Reddi No. 11.	Acres 4

Port St. George, March 17, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the repair of Vattapam River, spring channel of Lakshminarayana village, Vattapam taluk; and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Vattapam Divisional Officer, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North street, Vattapam taluk, No. 11, Lakshminarayana village.</i>			
Govt., dry, No. 161	Gopal Reddi, Rangappa Reddi, Lakshminarayana Reddi, Rameswari Reddi and Rangappa Reddi.	North, No. 162 B; east, north and west, No. 161 A.	Acres 15
Do. No. 162 B.	Thangappa alias Ranga Reddi.	North, No. 161; east, No. 162 C; south, No. 162 B; west, No. 162 A.	41
		Total ..	56

Fort St. George, March 16, 1916.

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 150 acres, be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village-site extension at Larkhalimnapoli; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, District, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or previous records.	Area of acres or angulas.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gover. Estate, Larkhalimnapoli village.			
Orch., dry, No. 86	1200. Kichindi and Vanga Kichindi.	North, No. 210; east, No. 212, south, No. 214, west, No. 210.	400. 7-10

SCRATCH.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1916.

Erratum to notification No. 46, dated the 11th January 1916, published on pages 96 to 103 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th January 1916.

Name of plot.	Name of owner.	Name of the owner.	Area of the plot.	Particulars of survey or to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with the plot.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<i>For—</i>					
Mangalore ..	1	Government.	The southern back of the salt creek measuring 100 feet by 10 feet east of the Landing and Shipping Area Government's wharf bounded on the north by the Government's dock and by the Fortified creek by the salt creek, and west by the Landing and Shipping Area Government's wharf.	Truck square ..	Loading.
<i>For—</i>					
Mangalore ..	1	Government.	The southern back of the salt creek measuring 100 feet by 10 feet east of the Landing and Shipping Area Government's wharf bounded on the north by the Government's dock, and by the Fortified creek by the salt creek, and west by the Landing and Shipping Area Government's wharf.	Truck square ..	Loading.
<i>For—</i>					
Mangalore ..	20	The Fort District.	The land area opposite the Marine Police Station at 100 feet by 100 feet 2 feet.	Do. ..	Do.
<i>For—</i>					
Mangalore ..	20	The Fort District.	The land area opposite the Marine Police Station at 100 feet by 100 feet 2 feet.	Forward and back.	Loading and Shipping.

A. G. ANDREW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEASE.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1916.

Under article 2nd of the Civil Service Regulations, N.E. By Koppasani Nallarasu Angayyanai Mangalore District, N.E., N.E., Executive Engineer, Mangalore Division, is granted privilege here for three months with effect from the 20th April 1916 or the subsequent date on which he will himself set the mill.

Port St. George, March 12, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a branch channel from Pellopalk channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tutuill, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tutuill, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with, so far, limits or particulars, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Water district, English Island, Government wharves.</i>			
Dist., wh, No. 481 E	Abelardus Eustachius Katsch	North, No. 474; east, No. 482 C; south, No. 480; west, No. 481 A.	0.55
Dist., dry, No. 481 E	Practical Reclamation	North, No. 481 A; east, No. 481 C; south, No. 480; west, No. 481 A.	0.1
Lease, wh, No. 484 E	Egyptian Quaydock	North, No. 482; east and south, No. 481 C; west, No. 481 A.	0.1
Dist., wh, No. 481 E	Egyptian Quaydock	North, No. 481; east, No. 481 C; south, No. 480 C; west, No. 481 A.	0.1
Do. No. 484 A-2	Cherchepal S. Nandakrishnaiah	North, No. 480 A; east and south, No. 480 A-2; west, No. 480 A-1.	0.11
Do. No. 484 B-1	Mahabadi Feroziah	North, No. 481 A; east, No. 480 C; south, No. 480 B-2; west, No. 480 A-2.	0.1
Dist., dry, No. 475 E	Cherchepal S. Nandakrishnaiah and Cherchepal Nayak	North, No. 475 A; east, No. 479 C; south, No. 481; west, No. 475 A.	0.1
Do. No. 481 A-2	Yalala Sankiah	North, No. 479 A; east, No. 480 A-2; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 479 B-1.	0.1
Do. No. 481 B-1	Yalala Sankiah	North, No. 481 A; east, No. 481 B; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 481 B-1.	0.1
Do. No. 485 C-1	Pala Yalalamma	North, No. 481 B; east, No. 481 C-1; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 481 C-1.	0.1
Do. No. 481 B-2	Yalala Sankiah	North, No. 481 C; east, No. 481 B-2; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 481 B-1.	0.1
Do. No. 484 E-3	Kithirichalapa Pethappa	North, No. 481 B; east, No. 481 B-2; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 481 B-1.	0.1
Do. No. 484 E-3	Kithirichalapa Pethappa	North, No. 481 B; east, No. 481 B-2; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 481 B-1.	0.1
Do. No. 484 E-3	Kithirichalapa Pethappa	North, No. 481 B; east, No. 481 B-2; south, No. 481 B; west, No. 481 B-1.	0.1
Dist., wh, No. 484 E	Cherchepal S. Nandakrishnaiah	North, No. 481 A; east, No. 481 C; south, No. 480 C; west, No. 481 A.	0.1
Total ..			1.51

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a new course of the Kithirichal channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Tanjore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the Tanjore Taluk Office, and it will be available for inspection at all times during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with, so far, limits or particulars, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Tanjore district, English Island, Government wharves, North of Cherchepal wharves.</i>			
Lease, dry ..	T. D. Srinivasan Aiyar	North, S. No. 50; east, S. No. 51; south, S. No. 52; west, S. No. 54.	0.55

Port St. George, March 16, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.4 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the North English Vardah; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the

under Act, the District Officer, Chudabeswar Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector after the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the site is kept in the office of the District Officer, Chudabeswar, and may be inspected at all times during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Location of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, work survey or private number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South-west district, Chudabeswar tehsil, Pongmura village.			
Det. No. 49 A	Yadavji Patanjali ..	North, No. 48 C, east and south, No. 48 B, west, Gaurabeswar village ..	Acres, 15
Do. No. 49 B	C. V. Gangadhar Dasgupta ..	North, Nos. 49 C and 49 A; south, No. 49; south, No. 49 A; west, Gaurabeswar village ..	57
Do. No. 49 C	Joshi Anant ..	North, No. 49 A; east, No. 51; south, No. 49 B; west, Gaurabeswar village ..	60
Total ..			46

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 87½ acres, in the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the Head Works, Pungmura, Dam Pumping Project, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dam Pumping Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dam Pumping Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, work survey or private number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
North-east district, Barisal tehsil, Pungmura village.			
Det. No. 50 A	Mahesh Babu Dasgupta and Kishore Babu Dasgupta ..	North, No. 125 B-4; east, No. 127 A-3; south, No. 125 C; west, No. 125 A-2 ..	Acres, 18
Do. No. 121 A-2	Do. ..	North, No. 121 A-3; east, No. 121 A-2; south, No. 121 A-4; west, No. 121 A-1 ..	57
Do. No. 121 A-3	Do. ..	North, No. 121 A-2; east, No. 121 A-3; south, No. 121 A-4; west, No. 121 A-1 ..	17
Do. No. 121 A-4	Do. ..	North, No. 121 A-3; east, No. 121 A-4; south, No. 121 A-1; west, No. 121 A-2 ..	87
Do. No. 127 A	Mahesh Babu Dasgupta and Kishore Babu Dasgupta ..	North, No. 127 A-1; east, No. 127 A-2; south, No. 127 A-3; west, No. 127 A-4 ..	76
Do. No. 127 B	Do. ..	North, No. 127 B-1; east, No. 127 B-2; south, No. 127 B-3; west, No. 127 B-4 ..	56
Do. No. 127 C	Do. ..	North, No. 127 C-1; east, No. 127 C-2; south, No. 127 C-3; west, No. 127 C-4 ..	145
Do. No. 127 D	Do. ..	North, No. 127 D-1; east, No. 127 D-2; south, No. 127 D-3; west, No. 127 D-4 ..	124
Det. unclassified general survey, No. 128	Do. ..	North, No. 128 A-1; east, No. 128 A-2; south, No. 128 A-3; west, No. 128 A-4 ..	52
Do. No. 128 A	Do. ..	North, No. 128 A-1; east, No. 128 A-2; south, No. 128 A-3; west, No. 128 A-4 ..	56
Det. No. 128 B	Do. ..	North, No. 128 B-1; east, No. 128 B-2; south, No. 128 B-3; west, No. 128 B-4 ..	15
Do. No. 128 C	Do. ..	North, No. 128 C-1; east, No. 128 C-2; south, No. 128 C-3; west, No. 128 C-4 ..	57
Do. No. 128 D	Do. ..	North, No. 128 D-1; east, No. 128 D-2; south, No. 128 D-3; west, No. 128 D-4 ..	56
Do. No. 128 E	Do. ..	North, No. 128 E-1; east, No. 128 E-2; south, No. 128 E-3; west, No. 128 E-4 ..	104
Total ..			87½

Description of book, or author, title, and year, or possible, with number of pages	Name of owner or compiler	Number of the book required to be given up	Entered to take up
Korea, Japan, Ben. Ind. Tobacco, etc.			
Ben. Jay. No. 10-1 C.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 C.	10
Do. No. 10-1 D.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 D.	10
Do. No. 10-1 E.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 E.	10
Do. No. 10-1 F.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 F.	10
Do. No. 10-1 G.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 G.	10
Do. No. 10-1 H.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 H.	10
Do. No. 10-1 I.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 I.	10
Do. No. 10-1 J.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 J.	10
Do. No. 10-1 K.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 K.	10
Do. No. 10-1 L.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 L.	10
Do. No. 10-1 M.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 M.	10
Do. No. 10-1 N.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 N.	10
Do. No. 10-1 O.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 O.	10
Do. No. 10-1 P.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 P.	10
Do. No. 10-1 Q.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 Q.	10
Do. No. 10-1 R.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 R.	10
Do. No. 10-1 S.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 S.	10
Do. No. 10-1 T.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 T.	10
Do. No. 10-1 U.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 U.	10
Do. No. 10-1 V.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 V.	10
Do. No. 10-1 W.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 W.	10
Do. No. 10-1 X.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 X.	10
Do. No. 10-1 Y.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 Y.	10
Do. No. 10-1 Z.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-1 Z.	10
Do. No. 10-2 A.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 A.	10
Do. No. 10-2 B.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 B.	10
Do. No. 10-2 C.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 C.	10
Do. No. 10-2 D.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 D.	10
Do. No. 10-2 E.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 E.	10
Do. No. 10-2 F.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 F.	10
Do. No. 10-2 G.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 G.	10
Do. No. 10-2 H.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 H.	10
Do. No. 10-2 I.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 I.	10
Do. No. 10-2 J.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 J.	10
Do. No. 10-2 K.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 K.	10
Do. No. 10-2 L.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 L.	10
Do. No. 10-2 M.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 M.	10
Do. No. 10-2 N.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 N.	10
Do. No. 10-2 O.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 O.	10
Do. No. 10-2 P.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 P.	10
Do. No. 10-2 Q.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 Q.	10
Do. No. 10-2 R.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 R.	10
Do. No. 10-2 S.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 S.	10
Do. No. 10-2 T.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 T.	10
Do. No. 10-2 U.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 U.	10
Do. No. 10-2 V.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 V.	10
Do. No. 10-2 W.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 W.	10
Do. No. 10-2 X.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 X.	10
Do. No. 10-2 Y.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 Y.	10
Do. No. 10-2 Z.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-2 Z.	10
Do. No. 10-3 A.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-3 A.	10
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Do. No. 10-3 F.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-3 F.	10
Do. No. 10-3 G.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-3 G.	10
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Do. No. 10-3 L.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-3 L.	10
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Do. No. 10-6 X.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-6 X.	10
Do. No. 10-6 Y.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-6 Y.	10
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Do. No. 10-7 A.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 A.	10
Do. No. 10-7 B.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 B.	10
Do. No. 10-7 C.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 C.	10
Do. No. 10-7 D.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 D.	10
Do. No. 10-7 E.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 E.	10
Do. No. 10-7 F.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 F.	10
Do. No. 10-7 G.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 G.	10
Do. No. 10-7 H.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 H.	10
Do. No. 10-7 I.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 I.	10
Do. No. 10-7 J.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 J.	10
Do. No. 10-7 K.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 K.	10
Do. No. 10-7 L.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 L.	10
Do. No. 10-7 M.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 M.	10
Do. No. 10-7 N.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 N.	10
Do. No. 10-7 O.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 O.	10
Do. No. 10-7 P.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 P.	10
Do. No. 10-7 Q.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 Q.	10
Do. No. 10-7 R.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 R.	10
Do. No. 10-7 S.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 S.	10
Do. No. 10-7 T.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 T.	10
Do. No. 10-7 U.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 U.	10
Do. No. 10-7 V.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 V.	10
Do. No. 10-7 W.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 W.	10
Do. No. 10-7 X.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 X.	10
Do. No. 10-7 Y.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 Y.	10
Do. No. 10-7 Z.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-7 Z.	10
Do. No. 10-8 A.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 A.	10
Do. No. 10-8 B.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 B.	10
Do. No. 10-8 C.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 C.	10
Do. No. 10-8 D.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 D.	10
Do. No. 10-8 E.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 E.	10
Do. No. 10-8 F.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 F.	10
Do. No. 10-8 G.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 G.	10
Do. No. 10-8 H.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 H.	10
Do. No. 10-8 I.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 I.	10
Do. No. 10-8 J.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 J.	10
Do. No. 10-8 K.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 K.	10
Do. No. 10-8 L.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 L.	10
Do. No. 10-8 M.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 M.	10
Do. No. 10-8 N.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 N.	10
Do. No. 10-8 O.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 O.	10
Do. No. 10-8 P.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 P.	10
Do. No. 10-8 Q.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 Q.	10
Do. No. 10-8 R.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 R.	10
Do. No. 10-8 S.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 S.	10
Do. No. 10-8 T.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 T.	10
Do. No. 10-8 U.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 U.	10
Do. No. 10-8 V.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 V.	10
Do. No. 10-8 W.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 W.	10
Do. No. 10-8 X.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 X.	10
Do. No. 10-8 Y.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 Y.	10
Do. No. 10-8 Z.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-8 Z.	10
Do. No. 10-9 A.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 A.	10
Do. No. 10-9 B.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 B.	10
Do. No. 10-9 C.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 C.	10
Do. No. 10-9 D.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 D.	10
Do. No. 10-9 E.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 E.	10
Do. No. 10-9 F.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 F.	10
Do. No. 10-9 G.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 G.	10
Do. No. 10-9 H.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 H.	10
Do. No. 10-9 I.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 I.	10
Do. No. 10-9 J.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 J.	10
Do. No. 10-9 K.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 K.	10
Do. No. 10-9 L.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 L.	10
Do. No. 10-9 M.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 M.	10
Do. No. 10-9 N.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 N.	10
Do. No. 10-9 O.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 O.	10
Do. No. 10-9 P.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 P.	10
Do. No. 10-9 Q.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 Q.	10
Do. No. 10-9 R.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 R.	10
Do. No. 10-9 S.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 S.	10
Do. No. 10-9 T.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 T.	10
Do. No. 10-9 U.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10	No. 10-9 U.	10
Do. No. 10-9 V.	Tungshu China News, vol. 10</		

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parish, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kurru district, Den creek, Tulumu village—cont.</i>			
Dist. dry, No. 712 ..	Gudipati Vachasaram and others.	North, No. 10; east, No. 151; south, No. 12; west, No. 31.	411 52
Do. No. 174 ..	Gurudass Vachla Ramaswami.	North, Nos. 4 and 22; east, No. 10; south, No. 25; west, No. 22.5.	54
Do. No. 25 ..	Tangala Chelamappa.	North, No. 14; east, Nos. 13 and 14; south, No. 22; west, No. 11.	38
Do. No. 14 ..	Chennabai Jagannathaswami.	North, No. 11; east, No. 15; south, No. 10; west, No. 10.	58
Total ..			562

Under section 4, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21 acres, to the same a title mortgage loan, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Datta Superintendent's quarters and Telephone room; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Den Pumping Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parish, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kurru district, Den creek, Kothagudi village.</i>			
Dist. dry, No. 102 E-2 ..	Mulla Subrahmanya ..	North, No. 102 E-2; east, No. 110; south, No. 104; west, No. 102 E-1.	408 52
Do. No. 104-2 ..	Samala Kriyappa ..	North, No. 102; east, No. 102; south, No. 104-1; west, No. 104-1.	51
Do. No. 104-2 ..	Do ..	South, No. 102; east, No. 102; south, No. 102; west, No. 104-2.	51
Total ..			91

Under section 5, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 41 acres, to the same a title mortgage loan, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing No. 2 Distributory in the East channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Den Pumping Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Den Pumping Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parish, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kurru district, Den creek, Kothagudi village.</i>			
Dist. dry, S. No. 41 Ad ..	Tumulapudi Chelamappa, Babaji and Lakshmi Gopaswami Rao.	North, No. 41 A-1; east, No. 41 E-1; south, No. 41 E-2; west, No. 41 E.	410 51

Prof. Dr. George, March 5, 1910.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Division Office, Tindroff, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

[illegible]

3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Port Project, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Anacostia, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land and entry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Entry to be taken up.
Koro River, District, Malagasy village.			
Dist. No. 40-11	Radimandri Lehiberana, son of Tachilo Scherbo.	North, No. 40-11, east, No. 210, south, No. 40-12, west, No. 42-1.	40
Do. No. 40-12	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	North, No. 40-12, east, No. 210, south, No. 40-13, west, No. 40-14.	41
Do. No. 40-13	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	42
Do. No. 40-14	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	43
Do. No. 40-15	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	44
Do. No. 40-16	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	45
Do. No. 40-17	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	46
Do. No. 40-18	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	47
Do. No. 40-19	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	48
Do. No. 40-20	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	49
Do. No. 40-21	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	50
Do. No. 40-22	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	51
Do. No. 40-23	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	52
Do. No. 40-24	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	53
Do. No. 40-25	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	54
Do. No. 40-26	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	55
Do. No. 40-27	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	56
Do. No. 40-28	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	57
Do. No. 40-29	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	58
Do. No. 40-30	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	59
Do. No. 40-31	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	60
Do. No. 40-32	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	61
Do. No. 40-33	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	62
Do. No. 40-34	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	63
Do. No. 40-35	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	64
Do. No. 40-36	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	65
Do. No. 40-37	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	66
Do. No. 40-38	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	67
Do. No. 40-39	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	68
Do. No. 40-40	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	69
Do. No. 40-41	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	70
Do. No. 40-42	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	71
Do. No. 40-43	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	72
Do. No. 40-44	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	73
Do. No. 40-45	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	74
Do. No. 40-46	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	75
Do. No. 40-47	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	76
Do. No. 40-48	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	77
Do. No. 40-49	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	78
Do. No. 40-50	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	79
Do. No. 40-51	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	80
Do. No. 40-52	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	81
Do. No. 40-53	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	82
Do. No. 40-54	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	83
Do. No. 40-55	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	84
Do. No. 40-56	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	85
Do. No. 40-57	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	86
Do. No. 40-58	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	87
Do. No. 40-59	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	88
Do. No. 40-60	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	89
Do. No. 40-61	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	90
Do. No. 40-62	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	91
Do. No. 40-63	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	92
Do. No. 40-64	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	93
Do. No. 40-65	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	94
Do. No. 40-66	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	95
Do. No. 40-67	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	96
Do. No. 40-68	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	97
Do. No. 40-69	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	98
Do. No. 40-70	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	99
Do. No. 40-71	Vannanadi Lehiberana, Fela Vannanadi, Sonanadi and Akatopy.	Do. do. do. do.	100

[illegible]

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is not for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements of channel No. 2 sluice of Bonanza tract in Abo village, and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the President of Malacca is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and assumed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nellore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of leaf, wet or dry, lvs. or perennials, with survey or personal location.	Name of owner or collector.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Yellow dunes, Yellow dunes, Yellow dunes.</i>			
Lemon, wet, S. Fr. 2400 (position of).	Albionville Tachetowneys.	North, No. 2400, east, No. 2410; south, No. 2420, west, No. 2430.	acres. 13.
Lemon, wet, S. Fr. 2400 (position of).	Keweenaw Tachetowneys.	North, No. 2440, east, No. 2450; north, No. 2460, west, No. 2470.	acres. 13.
Lemon, wet, S. Fr. 2400 (position of).	Albionville Tachetowneys.	North, No. 2480, east, No. 2490; north, No. 2500, west, No. 2510.	acres. 13.
Total ..			39.

Under section 1, Act I of 1891, The Executive the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4-46 acres be the same a 50% more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing No. 1 distributary to the canal channel, and

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Native allotment, Port Philip, Tasmanian village—cont.</i>			
Dry, wet, No. 224-B	Tangula Tachetawayoo	North, No. 224-B; wet, No. 224-B A; south, No. 224-B B; west, No. 224-B C	40
Do. No. 224-B	Do. "	North, No. 224-B; east, No. 224-B E; south, No. 224-B F; west, No. 224-B G	50
Do. No. 224-C	Renele Tachetawayoo, Kanyayoo, Tanyayoo, Kanyayoo and Malyah	North, No. 224-B F; east, No. 224-B G; south, No. 224-B H; west, No. 224-B I	20
Do. No. 224-D	Renele Tachetawayoo, Kanyayoo, Tanyayoo, Kanyayoo and Malyah	North, No. 224-B I; east, No. 224-B J; south, No. 224-B K; west, No. 224-B L	10
Do. No. 224-E	Chokohli Tanyayoo	North, No. 224-B L; east, No. 224-B M; south, No. 224-B N; west, No. 224-B O	40
Do. No. 224-F	Renele Tachetawayoo, Kanyayoo, Tanyayoo, Kanyayoo and Malyah	North and east, No. 224-B O; south, No. 224-B P; west, No. 224-B Q	20
Do. No. 224-G	Chokohli Tanyayoo	North, No. 224-B Q; east, No. 224-B R; south, No. 224-B S; west, No. 224-B T	10
Do. No. 224-H	Kanyayoo Tachetawayoo and Katala	North, No. 224-B T; east, No. 224-B U; south, No. 224-B V; west, No. 224-B W	10
Do. No. 224-I	Tachetawayoo	North, No. 224-B W; east, No. 224-B X; south, No. 224-B Y; west, No. 224-B Z	20
Do. No. 224-J	Katala Tachetawayoo	North, No. 224-B Z; east, No. 224-B A; south, No. 224-B B; west, No. 224-B C	40
Total			340

Under section 4, Act I of 1893, His Excellency the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 41 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Municipal bank land; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Governor in Council, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Chapoyal de Arroyo, Chapoyal de Arroyo, No. 240 Municipal village.</i>			
Dry, No. 240-A	Thompson's Arroyo	North, No. 240-A; east, Kanyayoo E No. 40; south, Kanyayoo E No. 40; west, No. 240-B	40
Do. No. 240-B	Vicente's Arroyo	North, No. 240-B; east, No. 240-B A; south, Kanyayoo E No. 40; west, No. 240-B B	40
Total			80
<i>No. 240 Municipal village.</i>			
Wet, No. 40	Sanchez Tachetawayoo	North, No. 40; east, No. 40; south, No. 40; west, Kanyayoo E No. 40	40
Do. No. 40	Valle's Arroyo	North, No. 40; east, No. 40; south, No. 40; west, No. 40	40
Do. No. 40-B	Do. "	North, No. 40-B; east, No. 40-B A; south, No. 40-B B; west, No. 40-B C	40
Do. No. 40	M. Sanchez's Arroyo	North, No. 40-B C; east, No. 40-B D; south, No. 40-B E; west, No. 40-B F	40
Do. No. 40-D	Tachetawayoo	North, No. 40-B F; east, No. 40-B G; south, No. 40-B H; west, No. 40-B I	40
Unimproved land, wet, No. 40	Comptee and M. Sanchez's Arroyo	North, No. 40-B I; east, No. 40-B J; south, No. 40-B K; west, No. 40-B L	40
Total			40
Grand Total			120

Fort St. George, March 17, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1991, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the approach road to the Malabar river bridge in Tirumangai village; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Divisional Office, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Tirumangai village.			
Dist., dy., No. 131 A	Chidambaram Potharachi ..	North, No. 125; and, No. 131, each, each; wet, dry.	ac. 1.50
Do. No. 132 C ..	Subbaram Rathi ..	Do ..	19
Do. No. 133 D-1 ..	Rajya Polakadu ..	North, No. 120; and, No. 124, each, each; wet, No. 99	33
Do. No. 134 C-4 ..	Demianan Palai ..	Do ..	41
		Total	1.50

Fort St. George, March 19, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1991, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 37.45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Government Girls' School, Kalkathi; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan showing the lands is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Ranipet, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Kallakudi taluk, Kallakudi village.			
Village-panchayat (Kallakudi) No. 100.	The Raja of Kallakudi ..	North, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi and Rangam Hanan Subbaram; and, public road, each, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi; and, portion of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi.	ac. 45.35
Site with a (Kallakudi) house and survey number.	Kallakudi Subbaram ..	South, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi; and, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi.	27
Site with a (Kallakudi) house.	Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi ..	South, public house; and, Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi; and, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi.	1.5
Do.	Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi ..	North, public house; and, Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi; and, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi.	1.5
Do.	Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi ..	North, public house; and, Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi; and, house of Kallakudi Subbaram Rathi.	5.5
		Total	50.45

Port St. George, March 17, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 71 acres, be the same a public place or land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the "wreckers' line" for the Reformatory School, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office at Chingleput and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Chingleput village.			
Tingamudi panchayat, S. No. 31	Chingleput Taluk, Tondaraja Mudry, Kallappa Mudry and Kallappa Mudry.	North end and north, south, S. No. 38 Government land, west, Great Southern Trust land.	71 acres.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10-15 acres, be the same a public place or land, with building thereon, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the office of the Deputy Collector, Bellary, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the said land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during the office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Bellary village.			
S. No. 100-1-5, owned by grant No. 1021, dated 2nd October 1907, with the building thereon.	Shankar Reddy & Co., Bellary.	North, East, Channarayana Reddy, Bangalore S. No. 100-1-5, east, S. No. 100-1-5, south, and building to put in S. No. 100-1-5, west, and building to Bangalore, S. No. 100-1-5.	10-15
Shankar Reddy, Bangalore S. No. 100-1-5, (Shankar Reddy, Bangalore) with the building thereon.	Do.	North, portion of Bangalore S. No. 100-1-5, east, S. No. 100-1-5, portion of East, Shankar Reddy, Bangalore, S. No. 100-1-5, village, Bangalore, south, east in S. No. 100-1-5 and 100-1-5, village, west, Bangalore, owned by grant No. 1021, dated 2nd October 1907.	1-15
Total =			10-15

Port St. George, March 16, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 acres, be the same a public place or land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a court stand at No. 4, Calicut-Sivore road, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Wynand, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Area to be taken up.
Wynand district, Wynand taluk, Wynand Chingleput village.			
Chingleput taluk, S. No. 100-1-5.	Owner, Mr. R. M. E. Day.	North, S. No. 100-1-5 and 100-1-5, Wynand Chingleput, east, S. No. 100-1-5, Wynand Chingleput, south, S. No. 100-1-5 and 100-1-5, west, S. No. 100-1-5.	15 acres.

Part St. George, Month 13, 1910.

Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21 42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a new hospital in the Seletia Municipality; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Revenue Commissioner, Seletia, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Seletia, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, then or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	------------------------

List of land, Seletia stock, Property (Seletia stock) village.

Area S. No. 2000-1.	Day.	Particular. Sub-divisional Officer of Seletia Municipality, Port St. George.	Area survey of the North, No. 2000-1, east, Seletia village; south, No. 2000-2; west, No. 2000-3.	Ext.
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-2.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1; east, Seletia village; south, No. 2000-2; west, No. 2000-3.	2 45
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-3.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1 and 2000-2; east, No. 2000-1 and 2000-2; south, No. 2000-3; west, No. 2000-4.	33
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-4.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1; east, No. 2000-2; south, No. 2000-3; west, No. 2000-4.	1 42
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-5.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1; east, No. 2000-2 and 2000-3; south, No. 2000-4 and 2000-5; west, No. 2000-6.	2 45
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-6.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1; east, No. 2000-2; south, No. 2000-3; west, No. 2000-4 and 2000-5.	33
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-7.	Do.	Do.	North and east, No. 2000-1; south, No. 2000-2; west, No. 2000-3.	33
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-8.	Do.	Do.	North and east, No. 2000-1; south, and west, No. 2000-2.	33
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-9.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1; east, No. 2000-2 and 2000-3; south, No. 2000-4; west, No. 2000-5.	33
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-10.	Do.	Do.	North, No. 2000-1; east, No. 2000-2; south, No. 2000-3; west, No. 2000-4.	33
Kilgarrick, para- hale dry, S. No. 2000-11.	Do.	Do.	North, east, north and west, No. 2000-1.	33
Total				11 42

Part St. George, Month 13, 1912.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 64 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Forest College; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Field-quarter Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, Comberston, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Comberston, is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, then or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Comberston Forest, Comberston to be, Seletia Municipality village.

Day, 6 No. 11.	John Watson	North, plot 7. No. 11 A; east, plot 7. No. 20; south, plot 7. No. 21; west, Seletia road.	1 64
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P. HAWKINS.

Under Secretary to Government, P.W.B.

No. 435.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1952, the Governor in Council approves of the appointments, by election, of M.R.Sy. Konda Sankhara Ramaswami Jagir Arangal as Chairman of the Municipality of Belam.

NOTIFICATIONS BY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT BOARDS

No. 434.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, M.R.Sy. Raja Madhavan Arumudala Nandiyar Arangal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Madras Local Board.

No. 437.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. C. Palanisami Reddyar Arangal to be a member of the Cuddalore District Board.

No. 438.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, hereby appoints Mr. Henry William Colclough J.V. to be a member of the Tiruchirappalli District Board.

No. 439.—The President, District Board, Madurai, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Ponnai to be a member of the Palghat District Board.

No. 440.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Kandi to be a member of the Nellore District Board.

No. 441.—The President, District Board, Kallakur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Kandi to be a member of the Kandi District Board.

ERRATUM

The rule 72 printed in notification No. 1631 at page 894 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st December 1952, the following shall be substituted:—

"72. Subject to the provisions of section 42(3) of the Act, the President of a Local Board shall have power to hire, suspend or dismiss any servant of such Board; and the Collector-President shall have power to hire or suspend any Deputy Inspector of Vaccination employed in the area under his jurisdiction. Before passing any order regarding the punishment of subordinate medical officers (not below the rank of Hospital Assistant) or of Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers or of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the President shall consult the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. But all servants of a District Board suspended or dismissed by the President of that Board shall have a right of appeal to the District Board. An appeal shall also lie to the President of the District Board in the case of all servants of Taluk Boards and in cases involving one rupee, suspended or dismissed by the President of the Taluk Board, and a further appeal shall lie to the District Board in the case of servants of Taluk Boards on Rs. 50 and upwards whose suspension or dismissal has been confirmed by the President of the District Board. An appeal shall also lie to the Governor in Council by the President against the orders passed on appeal by the District Board. Lastly, an appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council against dismissal in the case of all servants whose appointments require the sanction of Government under rule 71. Further, in the case of subordinate medical officers and Sanitary Assistants in District Medical and Sanitary Officers, whose services have been lent to Local Boards, and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, there shall be a right of appeal to Government through the Sanitary-General or the Sanitary Commissioner as the case may be against any order of hire or suspension inflicted or confirmed by the President of the District Board. A copy of every order regarding the punishment of the medical servants above mentioned or of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination shall forthwith be communicated to the Sanitary-General or the Sanitary Commissioner as the case may be, and the Sanitary-General or the Sanitary Commissioner shall be entitled, in any case in which he considers that the fault awarded to the servant is not deserving his professional conduct only to require that the order shall not be carried into effect pending reference to Government."

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 442.—Under section 126 (7) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, the Governor in Council declares that vaccination shall be compulsory in the village of Chinnai in the Coay taluk of the Arcot District from and after 1st June 1953.

No. 443.—Whereas it appears that the hamlets of Dandurappalli, Perampalli, Rindukhaligolipalli and Palappanai of the Vayalud taluk which are at present included in the Vayalud taluk in the Vayalud taluk of the Cuddalore District are so distant from the centre of the taluk as to derive no substantial benefit from inclusion in it.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1953, as amended by Act VI of 1952 and in accordance with notification No. 83 published at pages 57-58 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th December 1952, as far as it relates to the Vayalud taluk and of notification No. 3 published at page 2 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th January 1953, the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the said hamlets of Dandurappalli, Perampalli, Rindukhaligolipalli and Palappanai from the said taluk with effect from 1st April 1953.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Karmad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, then or possibly, with survey or possible number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Karmad district, Karmad taluk, Karmad village.			
Revenue belonging to private individuals in the village of Karmad, S. 24 (all).	Kandha Gokarna	North, west and south, Karmad west, Kandha Gokarna's house.	50 or 100
Do.	Pappal Sangam	North, west and south, Karmad west, Pappal Sangam's house.	50
		Total ..	100

No. 415.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 400 acres, for the uses a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Peshawar-Mulhikan Road, and Karmad and Peshawar, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hona, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Hona, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, then or possibly, with survey or possible number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Solur district, Harnapur taluk, Bahadurpuri village.			
Gert, 47, No. 214 B.	Fajal alias Tala Karmad ..	North, No. 214 B; west, No. 214 B; south and west, No. 214 A.	40
Do. No. 215 A.	Do.	North, No. 215 B; west, No. 215 B; south and west, No. 215 A.	50
Do. No. 216 B.	Wahar and Nafar ..	North, No. 216 B, 216 B and 216 B; west, No. 216 C and 216 B; south and west, No. 216 A.	10
Do. No. 217 B.	Sarja Karmad ..	North, No. 217 B; west, No. 217 B; south, No. 217 C; east, No. 217 A.	50
Do. No. 218 B.	Avah ..	North and west, No. 218 A; south, No. 218 B and 218 C; east, No. 218 D.	100
Do. No. 219 B.	Asal Karmad ..	North, No. 219 A; west and south, No. 219 B; east, No. 219 C.	50
Do. No. 220 B.	Fajal alias Harnapur, Karmad, Harnapur Karmad.	North, No. 220 A; west, No. 220 B; south, No. 220 C and 220 D; east, No. 220 E.	100
Do. No. 221 B.	Do.	North, No. 221 A; west, No. 221 B; south, No. 221 C; east, No. 221 D.	10
Do. No. 222 B.	Do.	North, No. 222 A; west, No. 222 B; south, No. 222 C; east, No. 222 D.	10
Do. No. 223 B.	Chavha Bahadur and Sangar ..	North, No. 223 A; west, No. 223 B; south, No. 223 C and 223 D; east, No. 223 E.	10
Do. No. 224 B.	Do.	North and west, No. 224 A; south, No. 224 B and 224 C; east, No. 224 D.	10
		Total ..	400

No. 416.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 of an acre, for the uses a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a well; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahsildar of Peshawar is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

REVENUE.

Description of land, wet or dry, then or possibly, with survey or possible number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Peshawar district, Peshawar taluk, Hona Karmad taluk.			
Revenue belonging to private individuals.	Gert, No. 214 B.	North, West and south, Hona Karmad taluk, Hona Karmad taluk.	100
		Total ..	100

§ 6. 448.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7½ of an acre, be taken as a public work and for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a new building for the District Board, Kinnaird, and for the purpose of widening the road leading to the Divisional Office, Coimbatore, is required to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of this kind is kept in the office of the said Revenue Demand Officer and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

NEW BOOKS

Description of land, with City, State or county, with survey or plat map number	Name of owner of mortgage	Description of the land required to be taken up	Excluded to be taken up
The Elgin estate, Denver, Idaho, Valdez also maps.			
Quart. 4, sec. 2, T. 36 N., R. 10 E.	John H. 37, Monte Thomas Lodge, George Thomas and Joseph George, Es- quire, owner N.E. 1/4, N- gosh County.	Block, Containing Corner Old road, sec. 2 and north, part of 2, T. 36 N., R. 10 E. and to A road in bearing and shadow.	ACB

L. H. WYNNE,²
As. Secretary to Government

Plasma

REFERENCES

Apr 30. *Barro*, No. 73, 1910.

No. 84-P.—In modification of notification No. 93-P, published on pages 190—192 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th March 1918, the following revised list of phagocytosed areas and of remount stations are published:

A.—Tщелкуче-перелетное. Язык.

James M. Wilson, President.

District.	Tahsil.	Village or town.	Malik.	Tahsil.	Village or town.
Colaba-tion.	Colaba-tion.	Asappapalayam, Cheruvilom, Gurupath, Mudupalayam, Vadavalli, Vallakottam, Vizhakarichal.	Chirapattur — and —	Kallad, Palaham.	Alath, Mavunthi, Tharayapparam, Tharayapattai, Thuppor.
		Cherappam.	Malabar.	Paigat.	Paigat.
			South Canara.	Mangaloo.	Mangaloo.

22.—*Outside the Mother Presidency.*

Frontier or Province.	Isolated localities.	Frontier or Province.	Isolated localities.
	Distance and Dates, and Times of 30,000 or more inhabitants.		Distance and Dates, and Times of 30,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore.	The whole Province.	II. Bombay.	I. Southern Division—cont.
	I. Southern Division—		(B) Tanjur—cont.
	(a) Districts—		Rayasur part.
	Ahmedabad.		Shivajipet.
	Katra.		Bombay City.
	Surat.		Relax part.
	Thana.		Thana part.
	(b) Towns—		Tanjur part.
	Agachi part.		(c) States and Agencies—
	Ahmedabad Town.		Shikhar Agency.
	Katra part.		Punjab Agency.
II. Bombay.			

Statistics showing Plague Returns and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for these weeks ending 12th March 1916.

[illegible]

L. M. WENCH,
As. Secretary to Government

Post St. Review, March 21, 1903.

No. 88-F.—The following notification of the Mysore Durbar (General), No. 1450—Sua, 12-08-94, dated 2nd March 1900, is republished:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fairs and festivals stated below is prohibited by the Government of the Kingdom of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, IX of 1907:—

Name of fish or fishery.	Place.	Taq.	District.	Period.	
				From.	To.
1. Sri. Ganga (Haremsom- som)	Cheruvengol	...	...	1916 Mar. 1916.	29th Mar. 1916.
2. Vishnu's pith	Madhate	...	...	12th Mar. 1916.	17th Mar. 1916.
3. Sri. Thengam (Haremsom- som)	Beeralakudi	...	...	27th April 1916.	27th April 1916.
4. Sri. Jambhavantharam som (Haremsom- som)	Madhate	...	...	16th April 1916.	16th April 1916.
5. Haremsom (Haremsom- som)	Madhate	...	...	19th April 1916.	19th April 1916.
6. Sri. Haremsom (Haremsom- som)	Cheruvengol	...	...	19th April 1916.	19th April 1916.
7. Sri. Haremsom (Haremsom- som)	Cheruvengol	...	...	19th April 1916.	19th April 1916.
8. Sri. Haremsom (Haremsom- som)	Cheruvengol	...	...	19th April 1916.	19th April 1916.
9. Sri. Haremsom (Haremsom- som)	Cheruvengol	...	...	19th April 1916.	19th April 1916.
10. Sri. Haremsom (Haremsom- som)	Cheruvengol	...	...	19th April 1916.	19th April 1916.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 123

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1910.

[Price, 2 annas.]

Part I.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

CANCELLMENT OF LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 22, 1910.

No. 55.—The leave granted to Miss Christine Mary Lynch, Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, in notification No. 105, dated 15th December 1909, published in page 625, Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th December 1909, is cancelled.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, March 22, 1910.

No. 56.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, (Act VIII of 1904), the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University:—

The Reverend James Cooling, B.A.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1910.

INDIAN EDUCATIONIST SERVICE.

No. 57.—Miss Annie Park to act, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, as Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, during the absence of Miss Arnold as leave or until further orders.

L. M. WYNCH,
Secy. Secretary to Government.

(3) The candidate shall bind himself by written agreement, to be approved by the Director, (a) to prosecute his studies in the subject selected, in a college connected with the Madras Educational Department and approved by the Director; (b) to place himself under the control of the Principal of the college and of the Professor directing his studies; (c) to pursue his studies continuously and diligently during the tenure of his scholarship; (d) to assist the Professor when called upon to do so in a demonstrative or otherwise; (e) to hold no appointment carrying a fixed stipend; (f) not to attend the Law College during the tenure of his scholarship; and (g) at the discretion of the Director to refund the amount of scholarship for willful breach of any of the aforementioned conditions.

(4) The scholarship shall run from the beginning of the month in which the scholar joins the college selected.

SCHEDULE III.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(1) Forms of application for the different grades of scholarships available under this notification may be obtained on request from the Director in the case of Arts Colleges, and from the Inspector or Inspectresses in the case of other institutions.

(2) Applications for scholarships tenable in Higher Elementary Standards and in Secondary Schools shall be submitted to the Inspector or Inspectress, at the same time as, at the same place where the institution in which the scholarship is tenable is situated, by the head or manager of the institution in which the pupil studied, or 1919 through the head or manager of the institution in which he usually is study, and through the reporting officer who inspects that institution.

Applications for scholarships tenable in college classes and for post-graduate study shall be submitted to the Director by the head or manager of the institution from which the student went up for the examination, through the head or manager of the institution in which he attends to study.

All applications should be dated. Separate forms should be used for each grade of scholarship. If one form is not large enough, the list should be continued on another form.

(3) All applications for scholarships should reach the Director, the Inspector or the Inspectress, at the same time as, within six weeks of the publication of this notification, in the case of scholarships tenable in the University classes within three weeks of the publication of the results of the examination in which the scholarships are awarded if such results are published after the date of the notification. Applications submitted after the prescribed date will not be considered.

(4) Scholarships tenable in Higher Elementary standards and in secondary schools will be sanctioned by the Inspector and Inspectresses at their discretion and subject to the conditions, if any, which have been specified in the notification, and those tenable in college classes and for post-graduate study by the Director. Scholarships commencing at any particular time or in one class may be offered for additional scholarships in other classes. The transfer of such scholarships from one class to another will be made by the Director, and Inspectress and Inspectresses will therefore furnish him, before the end of April next, with a statement showing the number of scholarships placed at their disposal, the number sanctioned by them under each head for the different classes of the community, such as Grias, Mohammedans, Kayasths, other backward classes, Native Christians, Buntias, New Buntias, etc., and the number available for merit. Any scholarships vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable may be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated. No new scholarship can be awarded to a student in the middle of a course.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be notified in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Inspectress and Inspectresses in the District Gazette and in the case of scholarships sanctioned by the Director in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette.

(6) Heads of colleges may grant leave without destination or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month, in respect of scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period, no scholarship is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without destination or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding fifteen days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede a period granted for holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders in schools may be sanctioned by the head of the institution; who shall then report it to the Inspector or Inspectress concerned. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the remaining day after the session for the school or college, his scholarship for the vacation or liable to be withheld under the action of the sanctioning authority.

(7) No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold any other scholarship (provided wholly or partly by Government) without the special sanction of the Director. Such sanction will be awarded only for very distinguished merit.

(8) It is assumed that the order of merit must be ascertained, or where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, it is open to heads of institutions to hold a competitive examination in one or more subjects with a view to select the most deserving candidates.

(9) All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance, or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

(10) A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class, and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend it.

(11) The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

(12) The scholarships sanctioned may, in the scholarship holder's preference to the next higher class, be either renewed or increased at the next year when, provided the scholarship-holder's progress and conduct have been satisfactory. Applications for renewal or increased scholarship shall be submitted in the prescribed form. The candidates referred to above regarding the supply of forms and the date and manner of submission of first applications shall apply equally to the submission of applications for renewal or increased scholarships.

The scholarships already sanctioned to pupils of the third form of secondary schools under the Scholarship section of the previous years may be renewed and forwarded in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms.

(10) In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 46 of the Madras Educational Rules an alphabetical roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution:—

- (1) Name.
- (2) Name of scholarship-holder.
- (3) Standard of scholarship.
- (4) College or school in which gained and when.
- (5) Monthly value of the scholarship.
- (6) How long tenable.
- (7) No. and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned.
- (8) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn.
- (9) Date of encashment of the bill.
- (10) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money.
- (11) Signature of the scholarship-holder.
- (12) Remarks.

Order of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st March 1910.

A. G. DOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1909 AND JANUARY 1910.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUING OF GROUPS GROUPS CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued, as order, on or after the 1st July next and for three months only from that date.

I. "Public" candidates from recognized institutions will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared.

II. "Private" candidates (i.e., candidates against whom appears the words "Private study" are entered in the pro-forma), except such of them as were examined at Madras, Marora, Bangalore, Mysore, Trichur and Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered appeals to their names in the pro-forma are situated. Those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Deputy Collector of Madras; those examined at Marora, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Marara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Trichur, Ernakulam, to the District Collector in Trichur and Cochin.

(1) In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his general number and state the office he holds.

(2) Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who held no appointment should submit an affidavit from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

(3) Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st October next will be required, under G.O. No. 200, Educational, dated the 24th May 1907, to pay a penalty of Annex Right for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of One Rupee for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

(4) The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. The application should not be made to the undersigned, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (rule No. 11, page) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who, at the Government Technical Examinations held in November and January last, completed the tests prescribed for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or otherwise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, June, November or December in any year but have not obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to forward the undersigned, before the 1st July next, with the information required under the second heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.]

These candidates that appeared as pupils from Colleges or Schools should submit the required information through the hands of their institutions and those that appeared as private candidates, direct.

[The Group Certificate and Diploma will be forwarded to "public" candidates through the hands of their respective institutions, and to "private" candidates, direct, on or after the 27th August next.]

English candidate.	Name of candidate.	Subjects passed in				Whether "public" or "private" candidate, i.e. a pupil, name of the institution from which candidate appears.	Time and month in which the candidate was tried.	Examination in the Port St. George District containing candidate's name.		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Script.	Grade.	Class.	Number of marks.			Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass lists. Whenever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity of candidate is required.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st March 1916.

G. SATHYAN,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL MEDICAL SCHOOL, MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that 33 candidates will be selected for the medical schools in connection with the Civil Department of the Madras Assistant Residency.

1. Candidates must not be below 16 years on the 1st October, preceding the date of admission nor above 21 years past of age on date of admission into the Medical School (i.e., on 1st July next), and they must produce before them in its original or in duplicate, and certificate of age, nationality, personal particulars and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioner, Medical Officer of the District or the Indian Residency.

2. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Metropolitan Examination of the Madras University.

3. If the number of applicants exceeds thirty, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Madras Presidency, or of Burma, where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

4. The examination will be held on Wednesday, the 12th May next and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to compose—viz a paper in English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

5. Applications for admission to the examination, accompanied with the certificates, prescribed in paragraph 1 above, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1916. Each application must be accompanied "Applications for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'" and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 50 has been paid into a Government Treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination.

6. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Fort St. George, the Medical School, Vellore, or the Medical School, Tanjore, on 1st July next, provided the parent or the guardian of a pupil of the medical school enters into an agreement binding himself (1) that the stipended student will complete his course of study and (2) that he will at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government. Selected candidates will be required to produce the necessary leaving certificates before they join the Medical school.

7. The course of instruction at the Medical school will extend over four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 9 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Medical Assistant and receive the independent salary assigned on their successfully passing the periodical examinations in one of the first two branches—

	Pay.	Grants allowance.
Under five years' service (Fourth Grade)	25	Rs. 10 per mensem. Special
From five to ten years' service (Third Grade)	30	allowances are also given.
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade)	35	and when serving in War
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade)	50	hospitals districts.
Senior Grade	70	

An allowance for house-rent will be granted in addition at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 per mensem at the Presidency Town and Rs. 5 per mensem in the District, when the quarters are provided and when the rented quarters are situated within 500 yards of the hospital or dispensary to which the Hospital Assistant is attached.

8. Civil Medical Assistants will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Unreserved Civil Service.

9. Selected candidates will be bound by contract of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical school.

10. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Medical Assistants are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Civil Medical pupils" to be held on the 18th May 1925.

- * 1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Date and subject of last date.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth—
age—
month—
date of birth—
6. Two sets of the Gazette accompanying the candidate's papers in the Metropolitan Examination of the Madras University or the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
[Then the candidate should state distinctly what examination he has passed.]
7. Present residence—(date), town, village, address in full.
8. Place to which candidate desires to be assigned.
9. Candidate's language—English whether to be examined in.
10. Whether candidate has reached the standards required in paragraph 1 of the notice and the Treasury Officer's receipt for fee paid.

* If the applicant is a Christian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name."

* The following papers should be attached to the application—

- (1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 1.
- (2) A certificate of residence.
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, residence and personal notes signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer, and
- (4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Metropolitan Examination of the Madras University.

The certificate of health, which should also state needs of dispensation, should bear date of application.

Place and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another examination.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th March 1925.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BERMS MEDICAL STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that Indian candidates will be entertained for the Medical Assistant Department in connection with the Berms Medical Assistant Service.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, *or*, on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks, and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

(1) Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Metropolitan Examination of the Madras University.

(2) Candidates who furnish satisfactory proof of having completed the school training in part shall have a preference where others and shall be admitted to the examination, if they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Metropolitan Examination of the Madras University.

(3) In the event of a sufficient number of applications from Matriculates or Upper Secondary candidates not being received the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the sixth form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are advised to register their names in this office before the 15th March next, in view of information being sent to them, if necessary, to submit their formal applications in this office, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5.

3. Should the number of applications exceed twelve, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English language and in translation.

4. Assuming that the number of candidates will exceed twelve, applications in the annexed table form for entrance to the examination, with the certificate mentioned in paragraph 1, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1925.

5. Each application must be accompanied "Application for admission to the Examination for Berms Medical Assistant Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for another examination.

6. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Wednesday, the 17th May next, at any Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency or in Berms where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

7. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Berms Medical Assistant pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Rangoon, the Medical School, Vancouver, or the Medical School, Tananarive, on the 1st June next.

8. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of payment the stipends will be Rs. 8, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth years respectively. Stipend will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if based on examination qualified for advancement, the pupils will be promoted to the Hospital Assistant grade in Berms. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Berms for service.

9 The following is the scale of pay for which Medical Assistants will become eligible:—

Grade.	Pay per annum.	Terms allowance.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Fourth grade Medical Assistant	40	10 s. 7	50 s. 7	50
Third grade	50	17 s. 6	67 s. 6	75
Second grade	60	23 s. 6	83 s. 6	90
First grade	70	27 s. 6	97 s. 6	100
Senior	75	30 s. 0	105 s. 0	115

Medical Assistants on joining have to undergo a probationary term of six months before the grant for approved service can be made and this grant may, at any time, be withheld or altogether withheld for misconduct or inefficiency. A Medical Assistant, on promotion, will continue to draw the maximum allowance of a lower grade pending completion of six months' approved service in the grade to which he has been promoted. On completion of that term, promotion to the grant of the maximum allowance of the higher grade will be obtained on the recommendation of the officer under whom the Medical Assistant may be serving through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Terms.

10. Terms allowances varying from Rs 10 to Rs 25 are granted for extra charges, such as job, Military police hospital, lock-up, for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance and on account of local circumstances such as required subsistence or doctors of persons.

11. Promotion in the third and second grades is regulated by geographical considerations. Promotions in the first and senior grades is made by selection. Medical Assistants who are not active in Service qualifying in Service by the lowest standard receive a grant of Rs 500.

12. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

13. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned:—

(1) Non-Bornan scholarship holders are appointed to be Hospital Assistants and are allowed as an exemption to the rule in article 22, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examination.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding a month and a half on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to such Medical Assistants, with effect from the date of passing their final examination, they having required to pass their appointments in Service within this period.

(3) Such Medical Assistants are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 28 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 124 of the Civil Service Regulations. Free passages will not be granted to Medical Assistants on resignation or on retirement during the service. When granted leave on medical certificate by itself and not in conjunction with previous leave, free passages to themselves and their families to their homes will be given.

14. Before a candidate is accepted in, if of age, or his parents and guardian if he is a minor, will be bound by articles of agreement in accordance with the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.

15. In the event of a selected candidate failing to comply with the terms of the bond required to be executed on his behalf by the parent, guardian or friend of the candidate on his admission, his diploma is liable to be withheld in addition to the enforcement of the conditions laid down in the bond.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Borneo-Bornan Medical Pupils"
to be filled in on the 15th May 1910.

1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English
2. Father's name and his home or village name in full in English
3. Father's rank and occupation
4. Date and religion of candidate
5. Presenting of candidate with date of birth.
6. Age, name and religion.
7. Education passed and date and page of the *Shin D. Shing Gae* concerning the candidate's progress.
8. Present address in full.
9. Place at which candidate desires to be educated.
10. What monetary language does candidate wish to be associated with?
11. Has the candidate intended to attend the examination? (see paragraph 3 of the notice)

* The following papers also will be attached to the application:—

- (1) A summary history for Rs. 4.
- (2) A certificate of education.
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer; and
- (4) A certificate of having passed the preliminary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Metropolitan Examination.

Signature and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for consideration, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Medan, 12th March 1910.

O. MADDOX,
Secretary.

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, 1918**

Notice is hereby given that six candidates will be entertained for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Hospital Assistant Branch, Madras.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into Medical School, *etc.*, on the 1st of July next, and they must produce certificates (in original) as to character signed by either European or Native of respectable position, and certificate of age, vaccination, previous marks and physical fitness; the military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Medical Staff or of the Indian Medical Service or from the Superintendent of the Medical School, as well as certificate of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward order is recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may dispense for the Hospital Assistant class under the same conditions except that in that case the minimum age limit is extended to 25 years.

3. Admissions is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations, but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers.

4. Candidates who have passed the elementary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University will be eligible to compete. Students who have been dropped from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

5. Finally, even if a sufficient number of applicants from Matriculation or Upper Secondary candidates not being received the applicants of those who produce evidence of having studied in the Sixth Form will be admitted. Pending a final decision on the matter, such candidates are advised to register their names, before the 15th April, 1918, in this office in view of information being sent to them, if necessary, to submit their formal applications together with a treasury receipt for the fee.

6. If the number of applicants exceeds six, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

7. The examination will be held on Wednesday the 12th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

8. Applications for admission to the examination accompanied with the certificate provided in paragraph 2 above must be sent to the undersigned, on or before the 15th April 1918. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the examination for Indian Military Payahs", and, in accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rs. 10* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be used for a subsequent examination.

9. (a) The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Payahs." They will be required to join the Medical School, Bangalore, the Medical School, Vellore, or the Medical School, Tanjore, on the day may be, on the 1st or 2nd May next. Selected candidates will be required to produce the necessary leaving certificate to the Medical officers from whom they get their passage warrants.

(b) Successful candidates will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend exercises a security bond on his behalf, before his admission, and failing to do so in the time set for the payment of the bond, or if the latter refuses, or in neglect of the same, to accept or accept the necessary leaving certificate to the Medical officers from whom they get their passage warrants.

10. Hospital Assistants will not be given their certificates until the close of their service. A native military payah who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the prescribed school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificate to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

11. Selected candidates will undergo a preliminary training for five years, after which period if required qualified, they will be attached into the service as "Third-class Hospital Assistants," and, after discharge, transferred to a Military hospital for duty.

12. The position of Native Military Payahs on the list of Third-class Hospital Assistants will depend on the date taken by them at the final examination at the Medical School.

13. Native Military payahs will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and application for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 7 a month throughout the whole course with Rs. 2 a month extra for English qualification. Instead of a stipend, a well selected native military payah will receive three months' pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be attended in their recognition while under instruction. They will be checked off the strength of their appointments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. These rules of pay and allowances of compensation for duration of absence authorized for hospitalists.

14. Third-class Hospital Assistants will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Hospital Assistants" unless

20. Second and Third class Hospital Assistants will be advanced to the First and Second Classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

21. The promotion of First class Hospital Assistants to the rank of Senior Hospital Assistant, Second class, and from the latter to First-class Senior Hospital Assistant will be made by selection, the ability and merit, and the selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

22. Third-class Hospital Assistants will take rank as such from the date on which they become Third-class Medical Pupils.

23. A Hospital Assistant is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Third-class Hospital Assistant, on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding five years. Service as ward orderly will not count towards Hospital Assistant's pension.

24. A Hospital Assistant discharged by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of invalid pension:—

Over 25 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding five years.

Over 15 and under 25 years' service—One-third the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding five years.

Under 15 years' service—Indemnity as follows:—

Between 5 and 10 years' service—Three months' pay and good service or good conduct pay.

25. If invalided on account of intemperance or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three months the rate to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

26. A Hospital Assistant provided an amount of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

Over 15 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Over 10 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 5 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay during his service.

27. A Hospital Assistant who is invalided on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or, on account of sickness contracted on, and while attached to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be claimable to him, if invalided, on account of a wound.

28. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

29. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, on Retention of Half-pay.

Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, on Retention of Half-pay.

Hospital Assistant on Retirement.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Native Military Pupils" to be held on the 18th May 1900.

1. * Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.	
2. * Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.	
3. Father's rank and occupation.	
4. Date and religious of birth.	
5. Number and date of candidate with date of birth.	Age. Date of Birth.
6. Date and place of the Quarta concerning the candidate's name in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination of the Madras High School, Examination of the Madras University (How the candidate should distinctly state what examinations he has passed).	years and months.
7. Present address in 1900.	
8. Place at which candidate desires to be stationed.	
9. The form of language that candidate speaks.	
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificate required in paragraph 2 of the notice and the Treasury Officer's receipt for the same.	

* If the applicant is a Christian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name."

+ The following papers should be attached to the application:—

- (1) A temporary receipt for the same.
- (2) A certificate of character.
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, nationality and present status signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer.
- (4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

The certificate of health, which should show marks of identification, should have date of application.

Station and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for consideration, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another candidature.

(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner for Social Examination,
Madras, 18th March 1900.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL, 1916.

Civil and Practical Examination.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, courses, etc., to which the arrangements apply being specified. In all cases for which the arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendent of the Western Division as concerned.

3. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Civil and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first, against the subject sought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

4. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

5. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[N.B.—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination	Time of examination	Examiners
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.					
FOR TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND MARINE ENGINEERS.					
<i>At Melbourne.</i>					
Tuesday, 10th April	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	10	Colgate, (supervising) Lumsden, & Wilson
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	8	Do.
Wednesday, 11th April	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	9	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	8	Do.
	Refrigeration.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	7	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	6	Do.
Thursday, 12th April	Electricity and Knowledge.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	10	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	8	Do.
Friday, 13th April	Marine works.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	11	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	9	Do.
Saturday, 14th April	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	10	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	10	Do.
Wednesday, 20th April	Machine Construction.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	10	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	10	Do.
Thursday, 21st April	Applied Mechanics.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	10	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	10	Do.
Friday, 22nd April	Steam and the Steam-engine.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	10	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	10	Do.
	Carpentry.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	11	Do.
	Fitter's work.	Elementary	9-11 a.m.	11	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	1-3 p.m.	11	Do.

(a) Chas. Chambers, Bayswater, Victoria.

(b) Edgely, Melbourne.

(c) Colquhoun High Road, Victoria.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Melbourne, 12th March 1916.

G. MARCHALL,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

List of articles made by the Syndicate, 1909-1910.

No.	Name of Prize or Medal.	To whom awarded.	Examination passed.	College from which passed.
1	The Sir William Van der Meer Prize.	Schubertmayer, S. R.	B.A. (English)	Government College, Kanchi.
2	The Simon Prize.	Dhanasekari Aiyar, Kanchi.	B.A., French V (Political Economy).	Madrass Christian College, Tellicherry.
3	The Josephine of Arca Gold Medal.	Schubertmayer, S. R.	B.A., French VI A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichopoly.
4	The T. Ross New Gold Medal.	Ramesh Nallabaiy S., Sugarcottam, Karaikal.	B.A., III-C B.A. (English).	Presidency College, Madras. Government College, Kanchi.
5	The Miller Gold Medal.	Ramesh Aiyar, Karaikal.	B.A. French IV.	Presidency College, Madras.
6	The Pitt Rivers Gold Medal.	Arundelkumar, S.	B.A. I.	St. Joseph's College, Trichopoly.
7	The Curzon College Medal.	Srinivasan, R. Chittoor.	B.A. (English).	Presidency College, Madras.
8	The Eps. St. Rosemarie Medal.	Schubertmayer Aiyar, Kanchi.	B.A., French V (Political Economy).	Madras Christian College.
9	The St. Vincent Prize.	Do.	B.A., French V.	Do.
10	The Franklin Hall Gold Medal.	Chandrasekharan, Chingleput.	B.A. (French).	Do.
11	The North Prize.	Arundelkumar, S.	B.A., French I.	St. Joseph's College, Trichopoly.
12	The Curzon Prize.	Dhanasekari, David W.	B.A. III-C.	Madras Christian College.
13	The General Macdonald Gold Medal.	Srinivasan, Chingleput.	B.A. (English).	Madras College, Madras.
14	The Campbell Scholarship.	Do.	Madras College (English).	St. Ann's High School, Mangalore.
15	The Foster Gold Medal.	Schubertmayer, S. (1909).	B.A. (Mathematics).	Madras College.
16	The Fisher Gold Medal.	Dhanasekari, David W.	B.A. (English).	Madras Christian College.
17	The large Howard Gold Medal.	Prashanth Kumar, Dindigul.	Do.	Madras College, Trichopoly.
18	The Sir Richard M. S. Simpson Prize.	Srinivasan, Chingleput.	B.A. (English).	Presidency College and Government College, English.
19	The Anna Venn Medal.	Srinivasan, Chingleput.	B.A. (Mathematics).	St. Joseph's College, Trichopoly.
20	The Major Babin Prize.	Madan Mohan, A.R.	B.A. (Vide).	Madras Christian College.
21	The Power Gold Medal.	Prashanth Kumar, Dindigul.	B.A. (Vide).	Presidency College.
22	The Sir John Lubbock Gold Medal.	Srinivasan, S. (1909 of 1909).	B.A. (English).	Do.
23	The Sir John Lubbock Gold Medal.	Ramesh Nallabaiy, K.	B.A. (Telugu).	Do.
24	The Sir John Lubbock Gold Medal.	Schubertmayer, S.	B.A. (English).	Do.
25	The Prince of Wales Medal.	Schubertmayer, S. R.	B.A. (English).	Government College, Kanchi.
26	The Curzon Prize.	Krishnamoorti, Kanchi.	B.A., French III-C.	Government College, Kanchi.
27	The Curzon Prize.	Madan Mohan, Chingleput.	B.A. (English).	Presidency College.
28	The Curzon Prize.	Ramesh Aiyar, Karaikal.	B.A., French IV (Vide).	Do.

(By order.)

Secretary House, 3rd March 1910.

P. DEWBURY, B.A., B.Sc.,
Inspector.

Interim Examination in Arts, 1911.

It is hereby announced that the last three chapters of Proctor's "Other Words than Ours", one of the best-books for an extended study prescribed for the above examination, need not be studied.

(By order.)

Secretary House, 7th March 1910.

P. DEWBURY, B.A., B.Sc.,
Inspector.

EXAMINATIONS, 1910.

OFFICIAL UPON EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ARKANI AND CUSTODIANS
DEPARTMENT, JULY 1910.

The President, Board of Examiners, informs that the next Examination of officers of the Salt, Arkani and Custodians Department will be held on Monday, the 12th July 1910, and succeeding days at

the following centres, in accordance with the revised Special Test Manifestation published in the *Post St. George Gazette* of the 26th June 1908, Part I, pages 492 to 501—

(1) Bombay.	(3) Calcutta.	(9) Trichinopoly.
(2) Bencoolen.	(4) Madras.	(10) Telicherry.
(5) Ceylon.	(7) Singapore.	(11) Welles.
(6) Cocos.	(8) Rangoon.	(12) Welles.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, or on so much of the Office of the Board of Examiners as or before the 15th April 1914, after which date no applications will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be legibly written and the title to which they are attached should be stated.

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Office of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of Rs. 2-4-0 for each test or branch of a test, except Tests D-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examination for Officers of the Salt, Alkali and Soda Department, July 1914.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, Madras.

6. Candidates must ensure that their applications have been received and duly entered in the register. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such candidate will be returned to them on the same with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Immediately stamped copies will be required.

7. Candidates for Test E should state whether the examination in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the branches of the Tests A, B and C or what a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly stated. Applications in any previous will be returned, and if they are not transmitted with the necessary supplies, no notice will be taken of them within a week from the date of the application transmitted, they will not be accepted.

8. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

9. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 above.

10. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations, will, on no account, be refunded to them.

11. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subject shown in the following table:—

Date	Time	Subject.	Test.
1914.			
Monday, 24 July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Law Salt Manual, Volume I	Test A—General 1000—Salt
Tuesday, 25 July	10 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume II The Chemistry of Salt and Sulphate	Test B—Salt Test C—Salt
Wednesday, 26 July	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	General Law Salt Manual, Volume III	Test D—Salt
Thursday, 27 July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Law Salt Manual, Volume IV	Test E—Salt
Friday, 28 July	10 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Law Salt Manual, Volume V	Test F—Salt
Saturday, 29 July, not work following days as may be necessary.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Law Salt Manual, Volume VI	Test G—Salt

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta,
Madras, 22nd March 1914

H. G. A. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS.

The annual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the southern or in about the 4th July 1914. Except by special permission, examinations in the north will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.

II. Law and Forensic Law for Police officers.

III. Law for Customs and Excise.

IV. *Verendur test for—*

- (1) Surgeon and Physician Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service
- (2) Subjudicial and Medical officers.
- (3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate.
- (4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service
- (5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers
- (6) High Preliminary and Honours

V. *Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.*

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should indicate the following particulars:—

- Name and address.
- Designation, if any.
- Language and test in which to be examined.
- Appoint ment for which applicant desires to qualify

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted for the sanction of Government by the head of the department concerned three months before the date fixed for the examination (vide G.O. No. 1173, Public, dated 23rd November 1901), and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 15th May 1910.

5. The fees for each voluntary examination, and for the examination, whether voluntary or obligatory, of gentlemen not in the Government Service, and for examination by the Third-class Verendur test under the Provincial Civil Service rules, or for the Honours or High Preliminary tests, should be paid by candidates into the nearest treasury. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, in the case of gentlemen not in the public service, direct; in the case of public officers, including Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination except on public grounds.

6. The following are the fees prescribed:—

Rs. 10 for the Third-class Verendur test by candidates for promotion in the Revenue department.

Rs. 10 for a minor examination including the Third-class Verendur test by private candidates.

Rs. 20 for examination for High Preliminary or Honours tests.

7. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desire it to be distinctly understood that the dates above given will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 12th March 1910.

R. G. A. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE 1910-1911.

The Autumn Session of the Madras Medical College will commence on Friday the 1st July 1910. Graduates, F.A.S. of the Madras University and candidates who have passed an examination accepted by the Syndicate of the University as equivalent thereto, or have passed an examination recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain as a sufficient test for the commencement of medical study, are eligible for admission into the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. classes.

Women candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, the Joint Higher Examination for Women, or the High School Examination, are eligible for admission to the Assistant Dispensaries. This department is closed to male private candidates.

Members of the Madras University may also join the Clinical and Dispensary Departments. Applications from intending candidates must be made to the Principal or printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, or sending a half-crown postage stamp. The applications with the following documents (as required) attached thereto will be received by the Principal from the 1st April to 12th May next:—

1. Qualification certificate.
2. Current certificate.
3. Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
4. Character certificate.
5. Permission from the superior officer (if in public service).

Applications defective in any way or which have not been received on the 12th May will be rejected. No name will be registered pending production of any of the required certificates.

Intentions of intention for admission will be sent to the applicants after the 1st June. The passport fee should then be paid into the nearest Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees," and the Treasury receipt sent to this office before the 12th June. On no account will the Principal receive the fees. The applications of candidates not selected will be returned.

In the event of a selected candidate not sending the Treasury receipt before the 12th June, his name will be removed from the list.

Applications for Government free scholarships must be submitted separately, before the 12th April, supported by a certificate from a responsible person showing the applicant's pecuniary circumstances.

Medical College, Madras,
12th March 1910.

G. M. THOMPSON, M.A., Licent.-Col., L.M.S.,
As. Principal.

SCHOLARSHIP

Under rule 6, section 2 of the Government Scholarship Regulations of 1909, the undrawn amount of scholarship is mentioned in piece of this notified in this office (Gazette, dated 10th February 1910) —

Name	Subject	School to which attachable	Period for which attachable	Date of writing sheet	Amount
<i>Elementary Class</i>					
P. Ponnappa Rao	Sanskrit & English	School of Arts, Madras	One year	1st August 1910	Rs. 40

C. W. E. COTTON,
Asst. Director of Education.

Madras, 26th February 1910.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1910—CIVIL AND MILITARY STATIONS, BANGALORE.

A collegiate scholarship is available for award to European and Eurasian pupils—a boy or a girl.
2. The scholarship is of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and is tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras and situated within the Madras Presidency.

3. In order to be eligible for scholarships, candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) They must be of *good able* European parentage and resident in the Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore.

(2) They must have passed the First Examination in Arts at the University of Madras held in December 1908 from a college in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

4. The scholarships will be awarded to eligible candidates selected on the basis of the F.A. Examination.

5. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., and should reach him by 15th April 1910. They should be accompanied by testimonials of character and capacity.

6. The tenure of the scholarships will be subject to articles 107, 108 and 109 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 10th March 1910.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarship for Europeans—1910.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Class of community to which candidate belongs (European, or Eurasian).
8. Institutions in which the candidate studied in 1909.
9. Class in which candidate passed the F.A. Examination of 1909 and mark.
10. College in which the candidate proposes to study and receive of study.
11. List of testimonials submitted.

Postal address

Date

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that _____ to the best of my knowledge is a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station

Date

Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1910—MADRAS.

Two scholarships—one for boys and one for girls—are open for award to European and Eurasian pupils.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 20, and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras and situated within the Madras Presidency.

3. In order to be eligible for scholarships, candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) They must be of *good able* European parentage and resident in the Madras Presidency.

(2) They must have passed the First Examination in Arts at the University of Madras held in December 1908.

4. The scholarships will be awarded to eligible candidates selected on the basis of the F.A. Examination.

5. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., and should reach him by 15th April 1910. They should be accompanied by testimonials of character and capacity.

6. The tenure of the scholarships will be subject to articles 107, 108 and 109 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 15th March 1910.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1904.

[Price, 8 annas.]

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION held in December 1903:—

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
First Class.			
1	2944	Bojanna, V.	Natives High School, Kumbakonam.
2	32	Chinnabai, S.	Hindu High School, Tirupur.
3	2994	Govindasami, T. K.	Natives High School, Kumbakonam.
4	3357	Marikarup, Chett.	Madras College, Karaikal.
5	3519	Pillay, K. R.	Hindu College, Tanjore.
6	4137	Chinnabai, V.	High School, Tirupur.
7	4514	Sankarasami, Kalluram T.	High School, Chittoor.
8	4626	Sankarasami, R.	Hindu High School, Karaikal.
9	511	Pandarasami, Kottur.	Madras High School, Madras.
10	2942	D'Souza, B. A.	St. Xavier's High School, Coimbatore.
11	7159	Krishna Rao, Nandagiri.	Krishna's College, Tirupur.
12	3553	Gowder, G. V.	Tamil High School, Karaikal.
13	7048	Shankarappa, Nallala.	S.M. High School, Tirupur.
14	3282	Krishnasami, D.	S.M. Hindu High School, Mayiladuthurai.
15	3536	Radhakrishna, Nandagiri.	Coimbatore High School, Coimbatore.
16	456	Wangar, Venkatasami.	Hindu High School, Tirupur.
Second Class.			
2193	Alankar, K. C.	M.D. Seminary, Kottur.	
4193	Ananda, A. S.	Vivekananda College, Palghat.	
4030	Anandakrishnan, P. V.	P.V.G. College, Tiruchengode.	
4087	Anandakrishnan, T. S.	High School, Karaikal.	
3955	Anand, N., Angudi.	Central High School, Karaikal.	
7014	Anand, N., Angudi.	Central High School, Karaikal.	
1361	Appai, J.	High School, Tirupur.	
7019	Appalarathnam, N., Karaikal.	Krishna's College, Tirupur.	
7028	Appa, S., Gudi.	Do.	
4039	Arumugam, N.	Madras High School, Tirupur.	
17	Arumugam, K.	Madras High School, Tirupur.	
7037	Balakrishnan, Parthasarathy.	Krishna's College, Tirupur.	

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
Kannad Chann-vest.			
467	1	Rajeshwari Amanna, Tirunelveli S.	Hindu High School, Tirupuras.
468	2	Bardley, Catherine G.	London Girls' High School, Vepery.
469	3	Thiruvannam, Gendappa.	Madras College, Madhavaram.
470	4	Bell, Gladys.	St. Mary's High School, Bellary.
471	5	Chowdhury, N. Kishorendra.	Zamania College, Calcutta.
472	6	Chow, John H.	Durham Protestant College, Vepery.
473	7	Cochin, John.	St. Anna's High School, Mangalore.
474	8	Davitt, Arthur J.	Melbourne High School, Panama.
475	9	Davison, S.	I. M. Central High School, Bombay.
476	10	Datta, Ramani, R.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
477	11	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
478	12	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
479	13	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
480	14	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
481	15	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
482	16	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
483	17	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
484	18	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
485	19	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
486	20	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
487	21	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
488	22	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
489	23	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
490	24	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
491	25	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
492	26	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
493	27	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
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495	29	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
496	30	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
497	31	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
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506	40	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
507	41	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
508	42	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
509	43	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
510	44	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
511	45	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
512	46	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
513	47	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
514	48	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
515	49	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
516	50	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
517	51	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
518	52	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
519	53	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
520	54	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
521	55	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
522	56	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
523	57	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
524	58	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
525	59	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
526	60	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
527	61	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
528	62	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
529	63	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
530	64	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
531	65	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
532	66	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
533	67	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
534	68	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
535	69	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
536	70	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
537	71	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
538	72	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
539	73	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
540	74	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
541	75	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
542	76	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
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548	82	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
549	83	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
550	84	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
551	85	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
552	86	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
553	87	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
554	88	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
555	89	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.
556	90	Datta, Ramani, T.	Madras High School, Chingleput.

[illegible]

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
Baccalaureate Class—cont.			
214	214	Schubert, Alexander, Heidelberg A.	Hindes High School, Triplicane.
215	215	Schubert, E. B., Bangalore U.	Madras Christian College.
216	216	Schubert, A. M., F. F. S. Bangalore	Daniel's High School, Kumbakonam.
217	217	Schubert, M. M.	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
218	218	Schubert, P. P.	Mohamud's College, Tirunelveli.
219	219	Schubert, S. S.	Setapur High School, Madras.
220	220	Schubert, T. T.	Nehru High School, Tirunelveli.
221	221	Schubert, K. K.	Hindes High School, Triplicane.
222	222	Schubert, R. R.	Hindes College, Tirunelveli.
223	223	Schubert, S. S.	St. Peter's High School, Tanjore.
224	224	Schubert, S. S.	Board High School, Annapuram.
225	225	Schubert, S. S.	Madras Christian College.
226	226	Schubert, S. S.	Puthappan's High School, Coimbatore.
227	227	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
228	228	Schubert, S. S.	Fairley College, Madras.
229	229	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
230	230	Schubert, S. S.	Government College, Bangalore.
231	231	Schubert, S. S.	Puthappan's College, Madras.
232	232	Schubert, S. S.	Madras High School, Kumbakonam.
233	233	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
234	234	Schubert, S. S.	Government High School, Bangalore.
235	235	Schubert, S. S.	Board High School, Annapuram.
236	236	Schubert, S. S.	Tanjore College, Tanjore.
237	237	Schubert, S. S.	A. R. M. High School, Tanjore.
238	238	Schubert, S. S.	Madras Christian College.
239	239	Schubert, S. S.	St. Joseph's High School, Tirunelveli.
240	240	Schubert, S. S.	Parthasarathy's College, Madras.
241	241	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
242	242	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
243	243	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
244	244	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
245	245	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
246	246	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
247	247	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
248	248	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
249	249	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
250	250	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
251	251	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
252	252	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
253	253	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
254	254	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
255	255	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
256	256	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
257	257	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
258	258	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
259	259	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
260	260	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
261	261	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
262	262	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
263	263	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
264	264	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
265	265	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
266	266	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
267	267	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
268	268	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
269	269	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
270	270	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
271	271	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
272	272	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
273	273	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
274	274	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
275	275	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
276	276	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
277	277	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
278	278	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
279	279	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
280	280	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
281	281	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
282	282	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
283	283	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
284	284	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
285	285	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
286	286	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
287	287	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
288	288	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
289	289	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
290	290	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
291	291	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
292	292	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
293	293	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
294	294	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
295	295	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
296	296	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
297	297	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
298	298	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
299	299	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.
300	300	Schubert, S. S.	High School, Tanjore.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
1238		Abdali Hossain Khan	Wadai College, Maypet
2695		Adhar Suman Khan, Jamsud	Haldighi High School, Karnal
4595		Adhyaya, Wajpura	C. S. High School, Pimpri
4597		Adhyayini, Anandhi	Tikurani High School, Rajahmundry
1885		Adhyuti Misra, Kanadwa	Delhi High Court, Tripura
1905		Adhyuti Misra, Karamati P.	Delhi High School, Ticker
3344		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. D. Vidyapeeth, Aligarh
3345		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Faizpur
3346		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S.P.G. College, Tiruchengudi
3347		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Chikmagalur
3348		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Calicut
3349		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S.P.G. High School, Vaypuri
3350		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	R.O.M.P. High School, Tellicherry
3351		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3352		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3353		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3354		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3355		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3356		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3357		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3358		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3359		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3360		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3361		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3362		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3363		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3364		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3365		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3366		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3367		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3368		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3369		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3370		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3371		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3372		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3373		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3374		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3375		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3376		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3377		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3378		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3379		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3380		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3381		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3382		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3383		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3384		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3385		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3386		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3387		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3388		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3389		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3390		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3391		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3392		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3393		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3394		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3395		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3396		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3397		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3398		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3399		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3400		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3401		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3402		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3403		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3404		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3405		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3406		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3407		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3408		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3409		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3410		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3411		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3412		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3413		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3414		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3415		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3416		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3417		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3418		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3419		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore
3420		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	S. P. G. High School, Vaypuri
3421		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's High School, Calicut
3422		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	St. Xavier's High School, Tellicherry
3423		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Central High School, Mangalore
3424		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	Madhya's College, Calicut
3425		Adhyuti Misra, K. P.	High School, Mysore

[illegible]

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
JAMES CHAM-ROD.			
2228		Lengyatt, Chokkaleppanandi C. ..	Durayn High School, Iruppiakala.
2240		Nallara Menon, Yeddyat ..	Durayn High School, Trunin.
2305		Maharajan, C. S. ..	Natalam High School, Trichopoly.
2471		Mahalingam, A. P. ..	South High School, Telangudi.
2540		Mahalingam Pillai, S. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichopoly.
2549		Mammen, V. K. ..	Howard's High School, Marthandam.
2591		Mann, C. M. ..	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
2593		Masaka Aiyar, Madharapattanam- dam S. ..	District High School, Irinjalekuda.
2585		Marthandam, Kallattar V. ..	S.P.O. High School, Vaynar.
1914		Marthandam, M. S. ..	St. Michael's High School, Cojokotore.
2091		Martian, Chalekathi P. ..	College, Kozhikode.
2092		Mathew, E. C. ..	St. Ephrem's High School, Marthandam.
2093		Mathew, Kankam V. ..	St. Thomas High School, Trunin.
2129		Mathew, Kankam C. ..	St. Ephrem's High School, Marthandam.
2241		Mathew, P. A. ..	Cornel High School, Marthandam.
2242		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Durayn.
2243		Mathew, P. M. ..	Government High School, Bangalore.
2244		Mathew, P. S. ..	V. N. High School, Bellare.
2245		Mathew, P. S. ..	College, Cochin.
2246		Mathew, P. S. ..	Madras College, Kyzhambad.
2247		Mathew, P. S. ..	C.M.S. High School, Marthandam.
2248		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2249		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2250		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2251		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2252		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2253		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2254		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2255		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2256		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2257		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2258		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2259		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2260		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2261		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2262		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2263		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2264		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2265		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2266		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2267		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2268		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2269		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2270		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2271		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2272		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2273		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2274		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2275		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2276		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2277		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2278		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2279		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2280		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2281		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2282		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2283		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2284		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2285		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2286		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2287		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2288		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2289		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2290		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2291		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2292		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2293		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2294		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2295		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2296		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2297		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2298		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2299		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2300		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2301		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2302		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2303		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2304		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2305		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2306		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2307		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.
2308		Mathew, P. S. ..	Trunin High School, Marthandam.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
Tenth Class—cont.			
540		Salim Khatibyan, Barmen	Parkway's College, Madras
550		Salim, M. S.	Boat High School, Lalgudi
560		Salim, V.	Parkway's College, Madras
565		Sale Ahmed Hamed	S. Joseph's College, Bangalore
575		Saleem, K.	S.H. College, Madras
585		Saleem, Subhan P.	St. Andrew's High School, Madras
595		Saleem, C.	Maharaja's High School, Madras
598		Salimuddin Ayaz, N.	S. D. V. High School, Madras
605		Salimuddin Ayaz, Madurai S.	Hindu High School, Madurai
605		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Krishna's College, Tiruvannamalai
620		Salimuddin Ayaz, Anant	High School, Chittoor
625		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	S.D.M. High School, Madurai
635		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Central High School, Madurai
645		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
655		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Do.
665		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Parkway's College, Madras
675		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	S.D.M. High School, Madurai
685		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	St. Andrew's College, Madurai
695		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Srinivas Christian Seminary, Tiruvannamalai
705		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	College, Tiruvannamalai
715		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	S.P.G. High School, Madurai
725		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Central High School, Madurai
735		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	P. S. College, Madurai
745		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Hindu High School, Madurai
755		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
765		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
775		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
785		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
795		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
805		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
815		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
825		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
835		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
845		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
855		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
865		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
875		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
885		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
895		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
905		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
915		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
925		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
935		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
945		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
955		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
965		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
975		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
985		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College
995		Salimuddin Ayaz, Sankaranarayanan	Madras Christian College

Each.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
THIRD CLASS.—cont.			
5351	Rameswari, K.	College, Salem.
5372	Rameswari, C. S.	Maharaja High School, Erode.
5374	Rameswari, K. M.	St. George's High School, Srirangapatna.
5388	Rameswari, L. K.	Barua High School, Uthupatti.
5392	Rameswari, L. V.	Maharaja High School, Erode.
5393	Rameswari Amarasuri, R.	College, Salem.
5415	Rameswari Aiyer, Angulakumari A.	High School, Ottapalam.
5445	Rameswari Aiyer, K.	Peddapuram's High School, Chikmagalur.
5460	Rameswari Aiyer, Padmanabha	Maharaja's High School, Gudalur.
5495	Rameswari Sridha, Yello	High School, Chidambaram.
5496	Rameswari Serna, Chinnarasu	Training College, Rajahmundry.
5497	Rameswari, Ganapati	Teluk High School, Tiruvel.
5498	Rameswari, P. S.	High School, Tirunelveli.
5499	Rameswari, P. S.	S.M. Hindu High School, Sivadi.
5500	Rameswari, P. S.	Government High School, Bangalore.
5501	Rameswari, P. S.	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
5502	Rameswari, C.	Peddapuram's High School, Chikmagalur.
5503	Rameswari, C. S.	Marshall High School, Dindigul.
5504	Rameswari, K. A.	L. M. Central High School, Coimbatore.
5505	Rameswari, M. S.	Peddapuram's High School, Chikmagalur.
5506	Rameswari, Alapagan, P.	Kidderi	Krishnaiah High School, Madras.
5507	Rameswari, Ajaygar, Tirumala-	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
5508	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
5509	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5510	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5511	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5512	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
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5544	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
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5555	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
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5562	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5563	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5564	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5565	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5566	Rameswari, Anand, Anand	Marshall High School, Chikmagalur.
5567			

Rank	Register Number	Name of candidate	Where educated
THIRD CLASS—cont.			
2609	Public Res. Pongolali	..	Hindu High School, Madhavaram
2610	Public Res. Rajagowda	..	Government High School, Bangalore.
2611	Public Res. Yammappa	..	College, Channarayana.
2612	Public Res. Thiruvallu N	..	High School, Kolar.
2613	Public Res. Y. V.	..	Hindu High School, Triplicane.
2614	Public Res. Mahesh T.	..	Treming College, Rajahmundry
2615	Public Res. Yashwanth	..	National High School, Hanamandapur.
2616	Public Res. Aggar, B. M.	..	College, Salem
2617	Public Res. Aggar, Bhuvaneshwar M.	..	Yashwanth College, Palghat.
2618	Public Res. Aggar, Dayal S.	..	Government College, Coimbatore.
2619	Public Res. Aggar, Krishna	..	C.M.S. College, Trichur.
2620	Public Res. Aggar, Sankar P.	..	St. Clare High School, Cochin
2621	Public Res. Aggar, Sankar G.	..	High School, Cochin.
2622	Public Res. Aggar, Sankar G.	..	S.O.M.P. High School, Tellicherry.
2623	Public Res. Aggar, S. K.	..	Town High School, Trivandrum.
2624	Public Res. Aggar, T.	..	T. D. High School, Cochin.
2625	Public Res. Aggar, T. K.	..	Yashwanth College, Palghat.
2626	Public Res. Aggar, T. Yashwanth	..	District High School, Trichur
2627	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	Fort High School, Trivandrum.
2628	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	Madras Christian College.
2629	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	A. M. High School, Trivandrum.
2630	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	Madras Christian College.
2631	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2632	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	Madras Christian College.
2633	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2634	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2635	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2636	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2637	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2638	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2639	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2640	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2641	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2642	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2643	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2644	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2645	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2646	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2647	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2648	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2649	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2650	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2651	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2652	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2653	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2654	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2655	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2656	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2657	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2658	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2659	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2660	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2661	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2662	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2663	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2664	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2665	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2666	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2667	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2668	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2669	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2670	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2671	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2672	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2673	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2674	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2675	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2676	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2677	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2678	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2679	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2680	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2681	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2682	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2683	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2684	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2685	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2686	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2687	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2688	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2689	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2690	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2691	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2692	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2693	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2694	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2695	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2696	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2697	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2698	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.
2699	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	College, Coimbatore.
2700	Public Res. Aggar, Yashwanth	..	St. Joseph's High School, Coimbatore.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
TAMIL CHAMBERS.			
1118		Vaidyanathan, Tallakavur ..	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore.
1164		Vaidyanathan, Tiruvannamalai ..	Madras Christian College.
1189		Vaidyanathan, Tiruvannamalai ..	Marion High School, Salem.
1197		Vaidyanathan, Kishore ..	Pechillappa's College, Madras.
1205		Vaidyanathan, Palanichandam ..	Do.
1217		Vaidyanathan, R. ..	Madley College, Madras.
1218		Vaidyanathan, P. S. ..	S. M. Hindu High School, Mysore.
1219		Vaidyanathan, J. P. ..	St. Bernard's High School, Pondicherry.
1220		Vaidyanathan, P. P. ..	St. Bernard's High School, Changanassery.
1221		Vaidyanathan, M. G. ..	Srinivasa Sundaray, Tirunelveli.
1222		Vaidyanathan, Alagappa ..	N. A. V. College, Tirunelveli.
1223		Vaidyanathan, K. S. ..	Wardlaw High School, Tanjore.
1224		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	S. C. High School, Pithapur.
1225		Vaidyanathan, K. S. ..	Venkateswara College, Madras.
1226		Vaidyanathan, B. ..	High School, Kuttam.
1227		Vaidyanathan, A. S. ..	College, Salem.
1228		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1229		Vaidyanathan, T. ..	Madley College, Madras.
1230		Vaidyanathan, A. S. ..	St. Bernard's High School, Kanyakumari.
1231		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1232		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1233		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1234		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1235		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1236		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1237		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1238		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1239		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1240		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1241		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1242		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1243		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1244		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1245		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1246		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1247		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1248		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1249		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
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1294		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1295		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1296		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1297		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1298		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1299		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.
1300		Vaidyanathan, S. ..	St. Paul's High School, Mysore.

Rank.	Reg't or Company.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
TRIED CLASS—cont.			
2895		Vinayachand, Piyali	A.R.N. College, Guntur.
2497		Vinaya, Pataneni	Tanjing College, Rajahmundry.
2498		Vinayachand, V. C.	Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore.
3048		Vinayachandrasekhar, Gaddam ..	Tanjing College, Rajahmundry.
2491		Vinaya, Chidambaram	Raja's College, Pondicherry.
2493		Vinayachand, Sankar	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
2494		Vinayachand, Sankar	Government High School, Singaperumal.
2495		Vinayachand, Sankar	Panduranga's High School, Conjeevaram.
2496		Vinayachand, Sankar	Dutton High School, Trichur.
2497		Vinayachand, Sankar	St. Peter's High School, Tanjore.
2498		Vinayachand, Sankar	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
2499		Vinayachand, Sankar	Nature High School, Kumbhakram.
2500		Vinayachand, Sankar	Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore.
2501		Vinayachand, Sankar	L.M. High School, Coimbatore.
2502		Vinayachand, Sankar	High School, Sholingur.

(By order.)

F. DEWEESCKY, S.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 14th March 1910.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board of Revenue has granted M.Ry. K. N. V. Raghavar Aravind, Temporary Assistant Deputy Collector, Thiruvelli, furlough leave for two weeks in continuation of the Easter holidays.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai, 17th March 1922.

Leave.—The Board grants Mr. A. F. Mittal, Assistant Commissioner of Forests, continuation leave for three months from or after the 28th March 1922, under section 67 of the Madras Forest Code, 2nd edition.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai, 19th March 1922.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary.

SALT, ASSAULT AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Transfer.—M.Ry. Ananji Aiyangar Srikrishna Aiyangar Aravind, Fifth Appellate, Madras Customs House, and Temporary Inspector, is transferred from the Tuticorin Sea Customs Office to the charge of the Central Customs Circle No. 1, Cuddalore. To join on 1st April 1922.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 19th March 1922.

Leave.—Under article 235 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.Ry. Venkateswari Ramalinga Swami, Assistant Inspector, is granted an extension of leave in medical certificate for two months from 18th March 1922.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 21st March 1922.

Transfer.—Mr. James Hugh Andrew, Inspector, is transferred from the Calicut to the Udupi Circle. To join as usual.

Mr. Christopher Basilwell Basilwell, Inspector, is transferred from the Madras to the Calicut Circle. To join as usual.

Mr. Louis Daniel O'Farrell, Inspector, is transferred from the Udupi to the Kannur Circle, vice Inspector M.Ry. P. Parthasarathy Aiyangar Aravind transferred. To hand over charge to Inspector, Calicut, and proceed as usual.

M.Ry. Viswanatha Aiyangar Ramaratnam Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Kannur Circle to the charge of the Mangalore Circle, vice Inspector Mr. J. W. Raghavan transferred. To join as usual.

Mr. Hugh Bealbridge Riddle, Inspector, is transferred from the Vellore to the Salem Circle. To join as usual.

Mr. Richard Augustus Kingston Maphay, Inspector, is transferred from the Salem to the Tiruchengode Circle, vice Inspector Mr. S. O. H. Robinson transferred. To join at once by handing over charge to his Assistant.

Mr. William Arthur Price, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Kanchi to the Tiruchengode Circle, vice Inspector M.Ry. K. Raghavan Aravind transferred. To join as usual.

M.Ry. Talbot Edmund Moore, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Cuddalore Circle to the charge of the Madras Circle. To join as usual without awaiting relief.

M.Ry. Swaminathan Raju Hanu, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Mangalore to the Kannur Circle. To join on 1st April 1922.

Mr. Charles Henry Talbot, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kanchi to the Kannur Circle. To join as usual.

M.Ry. Freeman Kompanaswami Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave is posted to the charge of the Mangalore Circle, vice Mr. Swaminathan Raju Hanu, Assistant Inspector.

Mr. Socarathana Jella Pallappa, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Mysore District, Mysore, to the Kannur Circle.

Mr. Robert Bruce Shapard, Assistant Inspector, on the expiry of his special duty in the Arni Circle (Puducherry), is posted to the Cuddalore Circle.

M.Ry. Gundachari Ramalinga Aiyar Appaswami Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave is posted to the Tuticorin Circle, vice Acting Assistant Inspector Mr. Joseph William Ward.

M.Ry. Thimmalai Rajagopalachari, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Cuddalore Circle to the Central Customs Circle No. 1 for employment on the Karaikal Frontier. To join on 1st April 1922.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chennai, 22nd March 1922.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

FOUNT

Promotion.—M.E. Ry. T. N. Srinagun Rao, Ranger, South Circle, North Arcot division, is promoted to act in the Fifth Grade from the 1st January 1912 or until further orders.

Madras, 17th March 1912.

Promotion.—Abdul Samad, Probationary Ranger, Sixth Grade, Tanjavur district, is transferred to the Trichloopoly district.

Madras, 14th March 1912.

C. K. BRABBER,

Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Appointments.—The following appointment is mentioned by Board in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 245, dated 4th February 1912:—

M.E. Ry. Venkateswara Nayudu, Deputy Ranger, First Grade, Kistna district, to be Probationary Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from 1st February 1912.

Waltair, 12th March 1912.

Appointments.—T. Y. Subba Rao Nayudu and A. Ramakrishna Nayudu, Deputy Rangers, Kistna, West and Bellary, respectively, are appointed as temporary Rangers, Sixth Grade, for seven months from 12th March 1912.

A. W. LUCHINGTON,

Commissioner of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 17th March 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Appointments and Forfeiture.—Under rule 30 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, M.E. Ry. S. K. Subramanyam Aiyar, the Civilian Engineer subordinate, who passed highest in the final examination of 1910, having satisfactorily completed his practical course, is appointed to the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment as Overman, Third Grade, and posted in the V Circle.

Port St. George, 24th March 1912.

Promotion.—M.E. Ry. Kallikrishna Chinnaiyer Alper Lalakrishnaswami, Aiyar, Overman, First Grade, from the Quarry Division, V Circle, to duty in connection with the Quarry Project under the Superintending Engineer on special duty. To proceed forthwith.

The posting of M.E. Ry. Durais. Ramaswami Aiyar Krishnaswami Alper, Overman, First Grade, to duty in connection with the Quarry Project, notified in Part II of the *Act St. George Gazette*, dated 1st March 1912, is hereby cancelled.

Port St. George, 27th March 1912.

F. J. WILSON,

Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Promotion.—M.E. Ry. V. Subramana Chari, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Cuddalore Division to the Hooper Sub-division of the Bellary Division.

To join on the completion of his special work in the Superintending Engineer's office of the construction of reservoir for the Chirpal Project.

Appointments.—M.E. Ry. V. Appalaraj Alper, s.s., Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in Memorandum No. 1061 G, dated the 5th March 1912, is re-posted to the Cuddalore Division for the charge of the Kottanagall Sub-division.

P. B. ALLEN,

Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 12th March 1912.

Promotion.—The following transfers are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle:—

M.E. Ry. Vidyanayagam Srinivas Madhavan Takkannetha Madhavan Aravind, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Ching to the North Arcot Division for the charge of the Arad Sub-division.

To be relieved in turn on as to release them No. 2 on 3rd April 1912.

3. M.E. Ry. Nellikrishna Madhavan Moos, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from the North Arcot Division to the Cuddalore Division for the charge of a section in the latter division.

To release them No. 3 on relief.

4. M.E. Ry. T. S. Subbaya Pillai, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, from Cuddalore Division to the Ching Division for special duty. The transfer occurs with a pay and travelling allowance during transfer.

To join forthwith after relief.

H. H. GUNDSALL,

Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Cuddalore, 20th March 1912.

Appointments.—M.E. Mr. N. R. Palramani, Agent, appointed as Overseer, Third Grade, permanent, and posted to the Fifth Circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) Memorandum No. 1273-C, dated 15th March 1916, is reported to the Vendor division.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

C. W. WOOD,
Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Venkateswaral Nayudu, I.M.S., Acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Gajaw, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 1st February 1916.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

Leave and Appointments.—Lieutenant F. J. Dunn, I.C.M.D., from General Hospital placed at disposal of President District Board, the Nilgiris, vice Military Assistant Surgeon C. R. A. Alderton; should join tomorrow.

Military Assistant Surgeon, C. R. A. Alderton, on relief at Secular to Government House Dispensary, Government, vice Captain A. W. J. Lyndale; should join at Government House, 15th March. Captain A. W. J. Lyndale, I.C.M.S., from Government House, placed at disposal of Director of Public Instruction, for Medical College, vice Captain King, I.C.M.S., retired; should join Medical College on the afternoon of 15th or forenoon of the 15th March without fail.

Military Assistant Surgeon P. O. McGloth, placed at disposal of this Department by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to General Hospital.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Appointments.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras has appointed the Reverend Lionel Edgar Cox, M.A., a Doctor of Divinity, as His Majesty's Madras Ecclesiastical Commissioner, to be Archdeacon and Canonbury of the Diocese of Madras.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

Office of the Bishop of Madras, Tenempet,
Madras, S. W., 15th March 1916.

H. N. BRIDGE, M.A.,
Bishop's Chaplain.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.E. By. Subhyer Swathani, Agent Kuthavaram Ayer Arangal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kandakur Sub-division, Nellore District, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 15th March 1916, under article 155, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 15th March 1916.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 12 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1909, and are open to inspection at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification:—

(By William Jackson, Engineer, of Thane Coon, Hampshire, Abingdon, North Hants).—

"Invention for improvements connected with a machine for drying tea leaf, or other produce" (preliminary to or relating to Indian tea).
(By Carl Jose, Engineer, of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, British India).—

"Improved means for drying and keeping wet clothes used for maintaining and cooling the draught of air caused by a fan or otherwise."

(By John Smith, Quarry Master, of the Green, Whitby, in the County of Lincoln, Scotland, and Christian Mathieson O'Brien, Engineer, of Smeeth, Blackthorn, Fiddle, in the County of Bedford, Scotland).—Improvements in and apparatuses gear for fluid pressure engine.

(By Samuel Stewart Horner, having a post office address at No. 1151, Market Street, City and County of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America)—Invention for "wind mill."

(By Thompson (Baird) (Gordon), Salesman, of the Gorbals and Bays Manufacturing Co., Fife, Scotland).—Improvements in the insulating material of cables.

(By De Don Benson (1907), Limited, of 10, Great Marlborough Street, London, W., England).—Improvements in or relating to oil pumps for engines or pumps.

(By Harry Edward Graham, Engineer, of Guelph, Ontario, in the County of Lanark, England).—Improvements in vacuum breakers apparatus for railway and like vehicles.

(By Aikawa (Genshiro) Brown Street in the City, Engineers, of Baden, Switzerland).—Improvements in and relating to the regulation of electric installations.

(By Albert Charles Jones, Lamp Manufacturer, residing in Messing & Sons, of Broad Street, Birmingham, England).—Improvements in lamps or wind proof lamps or lanterns.

(By Thomas Henry Koca, Mechanical Engineer, of Youngstown, County of Washington and State of Ohio, United States of America).—Process for forming expanded metal.

(By Max Madson, British subject, Theodorshaven, residing in the town Helsingfors, in the district of Helsingfors in the Orange River Colony).—Improvements in shilling and preserving chambers.

(By Henry William Tristram, Saddler and Harness Maker, of Regent Park, Madras, Southern India).—Invention for slinging horses, cattle, ponies and other animals of a similar kind, device adapted to its transportation or for carrying purposes.

(By J. Taylor, Esq., Engineer, Portree, in the firm of Messrs. Ross & Co., Limited, Morven, India).—Invention for a double lever press.

(By Artych (Alfred) Clavell, Engineer, of Madras Street, Bombay).—Invention for a system for the production and supply of electricity at given tension by means of a variable speeded (induction) dynamo, in conjunction with a storage battery for railway carriages, and other suitable applications.

(By Mrs. Emma Barker, Widow, Oswestry, United Provinces, residing at the Rectory, Oswestry).—A safety net and belt named by me "The Safety."

(By Raymond Edward Korte, Oil Well Driller, of Youngstown, Upper Texas).—Improvements in and relating to a well used in mining or boring by means of the American well tools or any other motion.

(By Reginald Aubrey Fawcett, Engineer, of Great Road, Haverhill, United States of America).—Improvements in methods of utilizing exhaust steam.

(By Herman Dietrich, Physician, of 1, Church Court, Grosvenor Lane, London, England).—Process of an apparatus for obtaining or a series of means propelling vessels in full light.

(By Daniel John Earl, Engineer, of 205, Strand, London, W. C., England).—Improvements in and connected with compounds for breaking the surfaces of, or for making roads, paths, and the like.

(By Fred Herbert, Consulting Engineer and Foundry Export, of 410, South Fourth Street, Cleveland, County of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, United States of America).—Pipe foundry plants.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Clerk.

Port St. George, 22nd March 1916.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1874 that the

	Value.	Weight.	Value.
1. Gold coins	57	30	as a.s.
2. Gold coins	71	4	
3. Gold coins	4	4	
4. Gold coins	2	2	
5. Gold coins	2	2	
6. Gold coins	2	2	
7. Gold coins	2	2	
8. Gold coins	2	2	
9. Gold coins	2	2	
10. Gold coins	2	2	
11. Gold coins	2	2	
12. Gold coins	2	2	
13. Gold coins	2	2	
14. Gold coins	2	2	
15. Gold coins	2	2	
16. Gold coins	2	2	
17. Gold coins	2	2	
18. Gold coins	2	2	
19. Gold coins	2	2	
20. Gold coins	2	2	
21. Gold coins	2	2	
22. Gold coins	2	2	
23. Gold coins	2	2	
24. Gold coins	2	2	
25. Gold coins	2	2	
26. Gold coins	2	2	
27. Gold coins	2	2	
28. Gold coins	2	2	
29. Gold coins	2	2	
30. Gold coins	2	2	
31. Gold coins	2	2	
32. Gold coins	2	2	
33. Gold coins	2	2	
34. Gold coins	2	2	
35. Gold coins	2	2	
36. Gold coins	2	2	
37. Gold coins	2	2	
38. Gold coins	2	2	
39. Gold coins	2	2	
40. Gold coins	2	2	
41. Gold coins	2	2	
42. Gold coins	2	2	
43. Gold coins	2	2	
44. Gold coins	2	2	
45. Gold coins	2	2	
46. Gold coins	2	2	
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48. Gold coins	2	2	
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73. Gold coins	2	2	
74. Gold coins	2	2	
75. Gold coins	2	2	
76. Gold coins	2	2	
77. Gold coins	2	2	
78. Gold coins	2	2	
79. Gold coins	2	2	
80. Gold coins	2	2	
81. Gold coins	2	2	
82. Gold coins	2	2	
83. Gold coins	2	2	
84. Gold coins	2	2	
85. Gold coins	2	2	
86. Gold coins	2	2	
87. Gold coins	2	2	
88. Gold coins	2	2	
89. Gold coins	2	2	
90. Gold coins	2	2	
91. Gold coins	2	2	
92. Gold coins	2	2	
93. Gold coins	2	2	
94. Gold coins	2	2	
95. Gold coins	2	2	
96. Gold coins	2	2	
97. Gold coins	2	2	
98. Gold coins	2	2	
99. Gold coins	2	2	
100. Gold coins	2	2	

of the Treasure Trove, at his office at the Municipal Office, on September 1st, 1916, in view of the notice being required into and determined according to law.

Treasurer's Office,
25th March 1916.

F. O. PARSONS,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Report showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipality of the Madras Presidency (including 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 10th February 1910.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										Totals, per 1,000 of population per annum.			
		SEXES.					TOTAL BIRTHS.					SEXES.					TOTAL DEATHS.								
		Males.		Females.		Other Sexes.	M.		F.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Other Sexes.	M.		F.		Total.				
		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.		Cases.	Rate.	Cases.	Rate.					
Madras ..	1,05,093	1	50	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu ..	1,04,781	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	78,811	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	75,821	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbakonam ..	69,478	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichy ..	65,247	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	61,470	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	57,180	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	53,080	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	52,518	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	50,090	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	49,164	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	44,377	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	44,185	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu ..	43,537	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayanagara ..	40,592	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	40,468	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	38,515	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	38,507	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palani ..	34,505	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	33,571	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	32,980	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	30,323	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	30,415	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	29,668	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	27,593	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	26,641	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	26,353	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	24,720	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	24,378	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	23,185	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	22,088	1	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,455,848	54	783	270	7	823	612	984	60	642	174	1	641	643	1,064	112	83	8	188	150	55	35	445	304	270

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
33rd March 1910.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Manager and Assistant,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITY of the MADRAS DISTRICT amounting 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 18th February 1903.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.													Ratio per 1,000 of Population for January.					
		Chart.					Total.					Chart.					Total.					Causes of Death.								
		Chil- dren.	Males.	Females.	Still-born.	Chart.	M.	F.	Total.	Chil- dren.	Males.	Females.	Still-born.	Chart.	M.	F.	Total.	Chil- dren.	Speci- fied.	Dysen- tery.	Fever.	Inter- ference.	Other.	Un- spec- ified.		All causes.	Total.	Per Day.		
Madras ..	109,894	3	51	5	..	80	29	109	8	79	4	..	43	19	62	10	..	..	16	11	3	..	32	39.8	41.5			
Teghinampally ..	104,721	4	13	8	..	38	27	65	7	64	10	..	37	14	51	..	..	..	9	13	..	..	22	22.5	40.2
Odium ..	76,881	1	31	36	..	35	27	62	5	35	13	..	22	16	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	40.6	31.1
Salas ..	76,821	..	58	3	..	37	27	64	..	66	11	..	45	57	102	80	..	..	31	8	4	..	39	47.1	75.4			
Kumbakonam ..	88,870	..	97	1	..	19	16	35	..	27	5	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	8	1	3	..	10	28.8	26.1		
Relary ..	58,267	2	50	17	..	19	21	40	..	18	13	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	17	55.7	35.0
Tanjore ..	37,870	8	86	4	..	53	30	83	3	89	3	..	58	41	99	79	..	..	5	4	..	..	19	38.4	71.8	
Nagapattinam ..	37,390	3	17	7	..	16	11	27	3	34	4	..	18	10	28	7	..	..	5	4	..	..	13	34.3	39.1	
Channarayana ..	35,682	..	25	1	..	14	10	24	2	24	..	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	7	7	1	..	15	33.6	35.9
Chidambaram ..	35,598	..	95	1	..	33	14	47	..	39	..	..	23	14	37	..	..	..	7	8	..	1	16	46.0	34.6
Chinnai ..	35,088	..	81	1	..	44	34	78	2	16	1	..	15	8	23	..	..	..	3	4	2	1	11	34.7	31.6		
Chinnai ..	35,144	..	32	..	..	13	0	13	..	34	1	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	4	7	1	1	13	24.8	39.6
Palghat ..	45,137	1	55	4	..	17	17	34	..	8	1	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4.0	11.6
Mangalore ..	44,168	12	16	5	..	23	10	33	8	42	15	..	28	27	55	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	28.6	78.8
Vallam ..	43,557	..	53	8	..	11	18	29	1	19	8	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	8	14.6	39.8		
Vingapattinam ..	40,892	..	19	..	..	11	8	19	..	22	9	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	9	22.2	30.5
Tirunelveli ..	40,446	..	18	8	..	15	10	25	2	18	10	..	12	19	31	4	..	..	4	3	2	1	10	20.2	30.5			
Palani ..	39,845	3	20	5	..	14	18	32	1	15	19	..	12	14	26	..	..	..	1	17	4	..	8	40.2	32.5		
Madhavaram ..	39,807	..	19	2	..	8	11	19	..	18	..	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	28.3	34.6
Palani ..	39,698	..	19	3	..	15	6	21	..	17	3	..	14	11	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	20.7	33.7
Tirunelveli ..	34,880	1	16	3	..	6	10	16	..	18	..	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	7	24.1	25.8
Illoos ..	33,581	..	17	3	..	10	14	24	..	17	3	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	11	22.6	28.6
Illoos ..	33,560	..	16	3	..	15	8	23	1	22	8	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	11	3	..	1	12	22.6	28.6		
Illoos ..	33,533	3	19	3	..	10	14	24	1	19	8	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	11	22.1	28.6
Adani ..	33,410	1	8	4	..	7	7	14	..	5	8	..	2	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15.9	18.7
Tirunelveli ..	33,008	7	4	..	..	7	4	11	4	13	8	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	7	20.4	32.4
Tallicherry ..	32,882	7	8	18	..	10	13	23	3	8	8	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	1	8	8	..	10	30.2	32.4		
Chinnai ..	32,861	3	8	7	..	7	18	25	1	8	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	24.5	32.8
Tirunelveli ..	32,842	1	33	6	..	15	12	27	..	17	6	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12.8	13.8
Illoos ..	32,739	..	11	..	..	5	8	13	..	17	1	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22.2	34.6
Kannai ..	32,578	3	4	..	..	8	7	15	..	9	6	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	14.3	24.6
Madhavaram ..	32,142	4	17	8	..	9	17	26	8	19	..	..	10	15	25	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	10	32.7	42.6
Chinnai ..	31,268	3	5	8	8	4	12	20	1	..	5	5	..	5	5	10	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	5.8	18.6			
Total ..	1,488,518	89	728	178	4	538	912	1450	64	860	285	4	515	558	1,073	88	71	4	197	225	47	11	427	54.1	50.7					

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
21st March 1903.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Manager and Assistant,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

TREASURE TROVE

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one stand or stand, all of brass work about Rs. 35 were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Talari Thakur, (2) Noddi Ramanna Bowd, (3) Sanyappa, (4) Javali Channabanna, (5) Javali Lakshminabha, (6) Mallappa Channa Sanyappa, (7) Javali Gurudappa, (8) Madanna Sanyappa, (9) Annaswamyappa, (10) Javali Sanyappa, (11) Chakravarthi Gopal Rao, (12) Gann Mallana Ganganna Sanyappa, buried in a vaults close to the village of Chagatan, Harpanthalli taluk, Bellary District.

1. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 18th June 1910 in order that the matter may be required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Bellary Collector's Office,
26th January 1910

J. A. CUKKINGO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 29th November 1909, the said mentioned treasure was found on land belonging to Sri Mangunagayayamswami temple of the village of Neralur in the Maravasa taluk.

Forty-four small gold coins weighing 1½, value at Rs. 14.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th February 1910.

J. F. REDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found out on 16th January 1910, while repairing Sri Thyagarajawarasi temple in the village of Thanthaval of the Sengottai taluk:—

Description	Weight in mms.	Approximate value
1. Chakrasankara (copper)	221	25 0 0
2. Chakrasankara (copper)	221	25 0 0
3. Sri (copper)	169	15 0 0

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th February 1910

J. F. REDFORD,
Collector.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendment of a rule is published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that the draft amendment, as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter, will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or about the 15th day of April next:—

Draft amendment.

From clause (4), of rule 5, of Order XXXII of Schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, omit the words "in the same and" occurring after the words "except upon notice".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
2nd March 1910.

J. T. GILLBERT,
Registrar.

In the exercise of the authority conferred by clauses 9 and 10 of the Letters Patent (amended) the High Court has made the following amendment in the Consolidated Rules for the qualification and conduct of Advocates, Pleaders and Attorneys, No. 726 of 1908 published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 21st September 1904 (as amended by notification, R.O.C. No. 431 of 1908 published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th September 1909):—

For Rule No. 18 under B. Advocates:—

Amendment. Every notified clerk being a candidate for the examination provided in the next following rule shall, on or before the 15th day of November preceding the next ensuing Thursday

Examination, submit his name together with a certificate showing that he has passed either the First Examination in Arts of one of the Indian Universities, or the new Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University, to the Deputy Registrar of this High Court, Ootacamund, who shall, on or before the 1st day of December, transmit to the examinee the application together with the certificate and also an endorsement showing that the applicant has the privilege of the High Court to appear for such examination. In the case of entitled students specially privileged to apply for examination under rule 4, production of a certificate of having passed the Madras Intermediate Examination will be accepted instead of production of a certificate showing that the First Examination in Arts at the Intermediate Examination in Arts has been passed.

(Signed)	C. ARNOLD WHITE, <i>Chief Justice.</i>	
"	R. S. BARNES,	
"	J. P. WATSON,	
"	LEWIS C. MILLER,	} <i>Judges.</i>
"	J. H. MORTON,	
"	C. SANKARAN NAIK,	
"	ABRAHAM RAO,	
"	V. KRISHNASWAMI IYER,	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
15th March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

In the exercise of the authority conferred by clauses 9 and 12 of the Letters Patent (amended), the High Court has made the following addition to the Consolidated Rules for the qualification and admission of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys, Cap. No. 724 of 1904, published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1904 (as amended by notification, S.O. No. 241 of 1906, published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1907):—

Add the following to Rule No. 25 under D.—Attorneys:—

" 25. Nothing in these rules contained shall affect the power of the Chief Justice and Judges to admit or reject any candidate for the office of an Attorney of this Court."

(Signed)	C. ARNOLD WHITE, <i>Chief Justice.</i>	
"	R. S. BARNES,	
"	J. P. WATSON,	
"	LEWIS C. MILLER,	} <i>Judges.</i>
"	J. H. MORTON,	
"	C. SANKARAN NAIK,	
"	ABRAHAM RAO,	
"	V. KRISHNASWAMI IYER,	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
15th March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

The High Court has made the following amendments in the rules framed by *His Honour* sections 4, 7, 8 and 12 of the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879:—

In rule No. 12 between the words "Universities" and "or other examination" insert the words "or the new Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University".

(Signed)	C. ARNOLD WHITE, <i>Chief Justice.</i>	
"	R. S. BARNES,	
"	J. P. WATSON,	
"	LEWIS C. MILLER,	} <i>Judges.</i>
"	J. H. MORTON,	
"	C. SANKARAN NAIK,	
"	ABRAHAM RAO,	
"	V. KRISHNASWAMI IYER,	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
15th March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

By virtue of the powers conferred by sections 13 of 24 and 25, Vis. Cap. 104, and all other powers thereto enabling, the High Court hereby directs that the Rule No. 12 of 1880, as amended 18th October 1907, be amended by the insertion of the words "or under section 12 of the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879 in regard to the conduct of any pleader" between the words "Advocate-at-Law" and "shall ordinarily".

The amended rule will run as follows:—

"By virtue of the powers conferred by sections 13 of 24 and 25, Vis. Cap. 104, and all other powers thereto enabling, the High Court hereby directs that every pleader under clause 12 of the Letters Patent, 1880, in regard to the professional conduct of any Advocate, Vakil or Attorney-at-Law, or under section 12 of the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879 in regard to the conduct of any pleader shall ordinarily be heard and determined by a Bench of three Judges."

(Signed)	C. ARNOLD WHITE, <i>Chief Justice.</i>	
"	R. S. BARNES,	
"	J. P. WATSON,	
"	LEWIS C. MILLER,	} <i>Judges.</i>
"	J. H. MORTON,	
"	C. SANKARAN NAIK,	
"	ABRAHAM RAO,	
"	V. KRISHNASWAMI IYER,	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
21st March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Natural bushy grass that the undermentioned properties consisting of gold and silver jewelry, brass pipes, (European and Native), knives, speckles, mirrors, mirrors, walking sticks, umbrellas, wooden boxes, plates, etc., remaining unclaimed at the Public Commissioner's Office up to 31st December 1902, will be sold by public auction on or after the 10th September 1903 if not claimed before that date.

2. Sub-panels of perishable articles and currency notes and such will be sold to the Government.

No.	Description of articles.	No.	Description of articles.
1	One glass ash, sub-panels, No. 5.	39	Three mirrors broken ash, sub-panels, No. 4.
2	Four pieces of glass.	40	One of a half mirror broken ash, sub-panels, No. 2.
3	One glass with broken glass, sub-panels, No. 15.	41	Three pieces of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
4	One broken with ash and ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.	42	Two pieces of ash, sub-panels, No. 2.
5	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.	43	One glass ash.
6	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.	44	One mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
7	One glass with ash.	45	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
8	One mirror with ash.	46	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
9	One mirror with ash.	47	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
10	One mirror with ash.	48	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
11	One mirror with ash.	49	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
12	One mirror with ash.	50	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
13	One mirror with ash.	51	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
14	One mirror with ash.	52	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
15	One mirror with ash.	53	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
16	One mirror with ash.	54	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
17	One mirror with ash.	55	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
18	One mirror with ash.	56	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
19	One mirror with ash.	57	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
20	One mirror with ash.	58	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
21	One mirror with ash.	59	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
22	One mirror with ash.	60	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
23	One mirror with ash.	61	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
24	One mirror with ash.	62	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
25	One mirror with ash.	63	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
26	One mirror with ash.	64	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
27	One mirror with ash.	65	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
28	One mirror with ash.	66	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
29	One mirror with ash.	67	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
30	One mirror with ash.	68	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
31	One mirror with ash.	69	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
32	One mirror with ash.	70	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
33	One mirror with ash.	71	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
34	One mirror with ash.	72	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
35	One mirror with ash.	73	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
36	One mirror with ash.	74	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
37	One mirror with ash.	75	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
38	One mirror with ash.	76	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
39	One mirror with ash.	77	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
40	One mirror with ash.	78	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
41	One mirror with ash.	79	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
42	One mirror with ash.	80	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
43	One mirror with ash.	81	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
44	One mirror with ash.	82	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
45	One mirror with ash.	83	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
46	One mirror with ash.	84	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
47	One mirror with ash.	85	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
48	One mirror with ash.	86	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
49	One mirror with ash.	87	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
50	One mirror with ash.	88	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
51	One mirror with ash.	89	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
52	One mirror with ash.	90	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
53	One mirror with ash.	91	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
54	One mirror with ash.	92	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
55	One mirror with ash.	93	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
56	One mirror with ash.	94	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
57	One mirror with ash.	95	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
58	One mirror with ash.	96	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
59	One mirror with ash.	97	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
60	One mirror with ash.	98	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
61	One mirror with ash.	99	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.
62	One mirror with ash.	100	One of a half mirror of ash, sub-panels, No. 1-2.

No.	Description of species.	No.	Description of species.
340	One white bristly	312	Thickest specimen of broken rim, sub-parallel, No. 2.
341	One rim, sub-parallel of 1 specimen of rim	313	One loose bristly
342	Three and a half specimens of rim, sub-parallel, No. 2	314	Eighty glass and in an hard looking.
343	Two specimens of rim, sub-parallel, No. 2	315	One black rim, broken
344	One pair of specimens attached with green after, rim	316	One specimen of bristly
345	One old black white specimen, with old bristly	317	A set of black rim, with a green bristly
346	One bristly rim	318	One black rim, broken
347	One bristly rim	319	One black rim, broken
348	One bristly rim	320	One black rim, broken
349	One bristly rim	321	One black rim, broken
350	One bristly rim	322	One black rim, broken
351	One bristly rim	323	One black rim, broken
352	One bristly rim	324	One black rim, broken
353	One bristly rim	325	One black rim, broken
354	One bristly rim	326	One black rim, broken
355	One bristly rim	327	One black rim, broken
356	One bristly rim	328	One black rim, broken
357	One bristly rim	329	One black rim, broken
358	One bristly rim	330	One black rim, broken
359	One bristly rim	331	One black rim, broken
360	One bristly rim	332	One black rim, broken
361	One bristly rim	333	One black rim, broken
362	One bristly rim	334	One black rim, broken
363	One bristly rim	335	One black rim, broken
364	One bristly rim	336	One black rim, broken
365	One bristly rim	337	One black rim, broken
366	One bristly rim	338	One black rim, broken
367	One bristly rim	339	One black rim, broken
368	One bristly rim	340	One black rim, broken
369	One bristly rim	341	One black rim, broken
370	One bristly rim	342	One black rim, broken
371	One bristly rim	343	One black rim, broken
372	One bristly rim	344	One black rim, broken
373	One bristly rim	345	One black rim, broken
374	One bristly rim	346	One black rim, broken
375	One bristly rim	347	One black rim, broken
376	One bristly rim	348	One black rim, broken
377	One bristly rim	349	One black rim, broken
378	One bristly rim	350	One black rim, broken
379	One bristly rim	351	One black rim, broken
380	One bristly rim	352	One black rim, broken
381	One bristly rim	353	One black rim, broken
382	One bristly rim	354	One black rim, broken
383	One bristly rim	355	One black rim, broken
384	One bristly rim	356	One black rim, broken
385	One bristly rim	357	One black rim, broken
386	One bristly rim	358	One black rim, broken
387	One bristly rim	359	One black rim, broken
388	One bristly rim	360	One black rim, broken
389	One bristly rim	361	One black rim, broken
390	One bristly rim	362	One black rim, broken
391	One bristly rim	363	One black rim, broken
392	One bristly rim	364	One black rim, broken
393	One bristly rim	365	One black rim, broken
394	One bristly rim	366	One black rim, broken
395	One bristly rim	367	One black rim, broken
396	One bristly rim	368	One black rim, broken
397	One bristly rim	369	One black rim, broken
398	One bristly rim	370	One black rim, broken
399	One bristly rim	371	One black rim, broken
400	One bristly rim	372	One black rim, broken
401	One bristly rim	373	One black rim, broken
402	One bristly rim	374	One black rim, broken
403	One bristly rim	375	One black rim, broken
404	One bristly rim	376	One black rim, broken
405	One bristly rim	377	One black rim, broken
406	One bristly rim	378	One black rim, broken
407	One bristly rim	379	One black rim, broken
408	One bristly rim	380	One black rim, broken
409	One bristly rim	381	One black rim, broken
410	One bristly rim	382	One black rim, broken
411	One bristly rim	383	One black rim, broken
412	One bristly rim	384	One black rim, broken
413	One bristly rim	385	One black rim, broken
414	One bristly rim	386	One black rim, broken
415	One bristly rim	387	One black rim, broken
416	One bristly rim	388	One black rim, broken
417	One bristly rim	389	One black rim, broken
418	One bristly rim	390	One black rim, broken
419	One bristly rim	391	One black rim, broken
420	One bristly rim	392	One black rim, broken
421	One bristly rim	393	One black rim, broken
422	One bristly rim	394	One black rim, broken
423	One bristly rim	395	One black rim, broken
424	One bristly rim	396	One black rim, broken
425	One bristly rim	397	One black rim, broken
426	One bristly rim	398	One black rim, broken
427	One bristly rim	399	One black rim, broken
428	One bristly rim	400	One black rim, broken
429	One bristly rim	401	One black rim, broken
430	One bristly rim	402	One black rim, broken
431	One bristly rim	403	One black rim, broken
432	One bristly rim	404	One black rim, broken
433	One bristly rim	405	One black rim, broken
434	One bristly rim	406	One black rim, broken

City Police Office, Madras,
16th March 1910

H. F. WILKINSON,
Assistant of Police

PROCLAMATION

*My sister, a French girl, was directed by His Majesty's High Court of India at Madras to
leave her position and go to assist a German as a Sister in St. Peter and Thomas and St. Paul
Madras is well.*

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences that are committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and require all persons bound to prescribe and give witness at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the said time and place above-mentioned and not to default without leave.

Taken this 2nd day of March 1908.

N. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 7th day of March 1910, it is ordered that the said insolvents be generally discharged under the provisions of the Act, 17th Victoria, Chapter 116, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules:—

Number	Name of insolvents.	Date of discharge.
22 of 1909	Francis Thomasway	26th March 1910.
24 of 1909	Jacob Chelappay Chetty	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
25th March 1910.

J. R. S. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court and the Additional Sessions and Sub-Court, Madras, will be for two months, from Monday, the 26th April, to Thursday, the 26th June 1910, both days inclusive, and of the Subordinate Courts of Madras (East) and (West) from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the Principal and Additional District Magistrate's Courts of Madras and of the District Magistrate's Courts of Tirunelveli, Madhavaram and Ponnagudi (Principal) will be for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd May to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive, and of the District Magistrate's Courts of Tirunelveli, Ponnagudi and Virupangam from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd June 1910, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Madras,
25th February 1910.

F. H. MAXWELL,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Coimbatore district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Ootacamund, and Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Ootacamund.	From 25th April 1910 to 26th June 1910 (both days inclusive).
District Magistrate's Courts of Tenali, Narasimhapet and Guntur (Principal and Additional).	From 26th April 1910 to 2nd June 1910 (both days inclusive).
District Magistrate's Courts of Rajahmundry and Ongole.	From 14th May 1910 to 2nd June 1910 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Ootacamund,
1st March 1910.

T. T. RANGA CHARIYAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Virupangam, and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Virupangam.	For two months from Monday the 2nd May 1910 to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
District Magistrate's Courts of Virupangam, Tenkasi, Chidambaram, Virupangam, Rajahmundry and Ponnagudi.	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May 1910 to Saturday the 2nd June 1910, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will however be made:—

- for the granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;
- for transacting in the High Court the business in appeal, etc.;
- for the due service and return to the High Court of orders issued in proceedings;
- for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence during the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Virupangam,
1st March 1910.

A. L. KANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 22nd June 1919, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput, Tadipatri and Tenali for six weeks from Monday the 14th May to Saturday the 29th June 1919, both days inclusive, and the Court of the District Munsif of Chittoor for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 6th June 1919, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
24th March 1919.

V. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Cuddalore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 18th April to Saturday, the 18th June 1919 (both days inclusive), and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddalore and Pudukkottai for six weeks from Monday, the 29th May, to Saturday, the 16th June 1919 (both days inclusive) and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Madhavai and Madhavagudi for six weeks from Monday, the 18th April, to Saturday, the 29th May (both days inclusive).

2. No plaint, petition, or other papers will be received during the adjournment. Provision will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, in which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urged applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddalore,
24th March 1919.

M. GHOSH,
Sd. District and Sessions Judge.

In re-adherence of this Court's notification, dated 12th February 1919, the Courts of the Kistna District (except the Subordinate Judge's Court and the District Munsif's Court of Eluru, the sessions of which Courts will be notified later on) will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna . . . For two months from Tuesday the 2nd April to Saturday the 21st June 1919, both days inclusive.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Mandlapeta, Gudur, Kovvur (both Principal and Additional) and Tadipatri . . . For six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 21st June 1919, both days inclusive.

The District Munsif's Court of Narsapur . . . For six weeks from Tuesday the 2nd April to Monday the 18th May 1919, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna,
Mandlapeta, 14th March 1919.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Sd. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1919, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore, Kovvur and Kavali for six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 29th June 1919, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
14th March 1919.

E. J. VAUGHAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this District will be adjourned for the annual recess as follows:—

The Court of the District and Sessions Judge . . . For two months from Monday the 18th April to Saturday the 18th June 1919, both days inclusive.

The Courts of the District Munsifs of Ari, Chittoor, Chingleput, Chinglepur and Vellore . . . For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 18th June 1919, both days inclusive.

The Court of the District Munsif of Tirupur . . . For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 1st July 1919, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chittoor,
14th March 1919.

K. C. MAHESWARI RAJA,
District and Sessions Judge.

Justice has hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

[illegible]

During the adjournment, plaques, positions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

Urgent applications for bail during the Summer Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the Clerk-Clerk.

District and Sessions Court, Calicut,
29th March 1870

K. D. BROADFOOT,
District and Sessions Judge

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

Na. 2 of 1910 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Sankhalinge Nidan of Matsuyama, Tochiu-toku Fidoover
Therapichikada Nidan and those others

Notice is hereby given, under clause (X) of article 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted to this April 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by proxy on the said date.

District Marshal's Court, Indianapolis,
17th March 1876.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AIVAR,
Secret. Mem.

No. 1 of 1910 of the Court of the District of Columbia, June 1910.

(1) 2 Dargah Row; (2) A. K. Ramakrishna Row	..	..	Prisoners
S. Venkateswami and brothers and twenty-three others	..	..	Quadrant

Nettie is heavily grown, under shade (3) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that J. Dergajl Row, son of Noble Row, and A. K. Hamauchewski Row, son of Barbara Row, residing in Saragayevitch, and Mark Avot District, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, and that their insolventcy is proved for hearing on the 10th April 1910.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by a Takill on the said date.

District Messia's Court, Ariz.
14th March 1918.

A. S. SHANTHAN MATHUR,
District Manager

No. 2 of 1810 of the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, CANTON
San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, D. R.

[illegible]

has applied to the Court for being adjudicated an incompetent and that he was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane April 1913 for homicide.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the trust may appear before this Court either in person or by

District Messia's Court, Chongqing,
17th March 1940.

U. GOVINDAN NAIR,
District Magistrate

Mo. 8 of 1916 of the Court of the Supreme Court, Kansas, in the case of *State ex rel. v. Board of Education of Kansas*.

[illegible]

Notes in barely given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1902, that Shree Nagalingam of Coimbatore, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by order of the Court, dated the 28th of February 1902.

St. Louis, Mo. Judge's Court, Criminal,
14th March 1900.

A. RAGHUNATHA NAIDU
Richardson's Indian

No. 1 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSOR, COCHIN.

Perumman Aiyar, son of Venkateswami Aiyar, residing at Chel Kol-
mandayam, Cochin, India Petitioner.
Mathu Karayyan Chettiar, etc. Oppositor.

Notice is hereby given that the said petitioner has presented an application to be declared an insolvent and that it is posted to 7th April 1910 for hearing.

District Messor's Court, Cochin,
13th March 1910.

F. K. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Messor.

No. 2 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SERAPAT.

In the matter of *Verde Nageshachari—Defendant.*

Whereas Verde Nageshachari of Cochin has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 3rd day of February 1910, to be declared insolvent under the Provisional Insolvency Act III of 1907, take notice that the respondent petitioner has been admitted and the day of 19th March 1910 has been posted for the hearing of the said petition.

District Court, Cochin,
19th March 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSOR, HOSUR.

Kappalala Betta Karayappa Petitioner.
Jall Karayappa and seven others Oppositor.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and his application is posted to 15th April 1910.

Any creditor willing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Valid on the said date.

District Messor's Court, Hosur,
14th March 1910.

G. V. SAMPATH AYYANGAR,
District Messor.

No. 12 of 1910 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MESSOR, MADRAS.

V. Venkateswami Aiyar, son of Venkateswami, aged about 46, residing
in New street, Madras Petitioner.
Yusuf Sa. Kassa Yeo Talabbi Mahomed Baithan and seven others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 11th May 1910.

Principal District Messor's Court, Madras,
14th March 1910.

K. V. DESIKACHARI,
Principal District Messor.

No. 15 of 1910 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MESSOR, MADRAS.

Vallabhai Auri, son of Ponnai Auri, aged about 30, residing in
Rathaswami Street, Swathupeta, Madras Petitioner.
Rajawala Katar and three others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 11th May 1910.

Principal District Messor's Court, Madras,
14th March 1910.

K. V. DESIKACHARI,
Principal District Messor.

No. 2 of 1910 (Commencement No. 118 of 1907) in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSOR, MADRAS.

Marakkasapalan Munnai's son Mankand Petitioner (at defendant).
Palanapalayam Subramaniam Munnai and another Oppositor (Counter-petitioner).

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his application is posted to 18th April 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a Valid on the said date.

District Messor's Court, Madras,
16th March 1910.

K. GOPALAN NAYAR,
District Messor.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, SONDUR.

Dubbura Narayana Petanda, residing at Kanara Petitioner.
Kappetta Lakshmi and others Defendants.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 19th April 1916 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Judge's Court, SONDUR.
19th March 1916.

B. YANKATESWARA ROW,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, TANJORE.

Yankatesh Anand Petitioner.
Chinnayya Kanna and others Defendants.

Take notice that Yankatesh Anand of Melabara, Tanjore taluk, has applied to be declared an insolvent and 1st April 1916 is fixed for hearing

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore,
14th March 1916.

B. VENKOTA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, TRICHINOPOLY.

A. Appanna Pillai Petitioner (Debtor).

Maris B. B. and nine others Defendants (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named, one of Annacholan Pillai, residing at Kalla Street, Trichinopoly East, has applied to this Court to declare him insolvent and that his application is posted to 29th April 1916 to hear the objections, if any, of his creditors.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Trichinopoly,
21st March 1916.

A. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
Temporary Subordinate Judge.

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, WALAKKAD.

Anandadas Polkher Boy Petitioner (Debtor).
Korim Alamed Boy and thirty others Defendants.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that application is posted to 22nd April 1916 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Judge's Court, Walakkad,
19th March 1916.

T. K. SUBBIEH,
District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 19th MARCH 1916.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Capital paid up	45,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	45,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	45,20,000	0	0	Other authorized investments	2,20,000	12	0
Fixed Deposits	24,34,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized securities	2,40,000	0	0
Public Deposits at	57,00,000	0	0	Advances of credit on Government and other authorized securities	2,15,00,000	11	0
Provision	30,30,000	0	0	Loans guaranteed and provision	1,80,00,000	0	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and	2,30,00,000	24	0	Advances with other banks	10,10,000	0	0
Reserve .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Debts	20,000	00	00
Bank Post Bills, etc.	50,000	10	0	Guarantees	8,70,000	21	0
Surplus	2,20,000	0	0	Debit	15,700	21	0
					2,20,000	21	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	2,15,00,000	0	0
Total	7,00,00,000	0	0		1,80,00,000	12	0
				Total	7,00,00,000	0	0

* Includes 42,777 annas = Rs. 5,41,000-4-8.

(By order of the Directors)

T. RINKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.

W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent

Percentage of Cash to Investments payable on Demand—20-10.

Bank of Madras (Madras), 19th March 1916.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1910 a. See List 7b, 18 & 19.

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841.

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3. மதுவாங்கியைக் கண்டறிந்து அதற்குரிய தண்டனை வழங்குவதில் தாமதமாகாமல் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மேலும், மதுவாங்கியைக் கண்டறிந்து அதற்குரிய தண்டனை வழங்குவதில் தாமதமாகாமல் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மேலும், மதுவாங்கியைக் கண்டறிந்து அதற்குரிய தண்டனை வழங்குவதில் தாமதமாகாமல் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

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မူလမူ, ပြီးကုန်,
မတ်လ ၁၈ ရက် နံနက် ၁၁:၀၀.

உ- ரு- கீர்த்தி,
சுமதிமுகர் காலம்

ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ.

No 17.—In the definition of "Kutcha" beer in rule 1 of the Excise Notification No. 1, dated 26th January 1916, published as Supplement to Part I of the Port of George Gazette, dated 25th January 1916, for "Rs. 15-12-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of two annas per gallon" read "Rs. 15-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon."

Board of Revenue (Madras Revenue),
Chennai, 7th March 1915.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 11 of Act II of 1886, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1916, a statement in Form B (published below) signed by those of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1916 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1916.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 34 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Commissioner of
Income-tax, Madras, 15th March 1916.

A. E. CUMMINGS,
Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax.

FORM B

INCOME-TAX.

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 11.

| Name of company. | Place of business. | Source of income. | Amount of income derived from each of these sources ascertaining the period during which the income has each arisen has been derived. | Months. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

I () do hereby declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

(Signature)

Dated

1916.

(Designation)

EXPLANATIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income according and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, or deductions should be made on account of deductions or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the business is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the business, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 119, 124, 146 and 150 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 43 and 16 of Act IV of 1904 (Madras), section 47 (c) and (d) of Act V of 1891 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1889 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, animals or vehicles used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for running or keeping (incurred the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

- (3) Annual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company;
- (4) Items expended in the replacement of various equipment supplied solely in such production or trade;
- (5) The amount of any bonus or stock in trade.—The bonus has been sustained in any one or more production or trade over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the annual profits of any other production or trade earned by the same company;
- (6) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) paid for and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—
 - (i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;
 - (ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before; and
 - (iii) that when such percentage debt has been paid, the said company reasonable grounds exist for the payment and that in one year no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Remember, writing off bad debts against the income of any prior year won't be taken in one. First the amount is not automatically deducted and not deducted more than once.

- [8] Such amount may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation, up to a limit of 10 percent on the value of the equipment and plant.

Note—Flare does not include buildings. No deduction is allowable for depreciation in the value of buildings.

- (8) In the case of income from business—

- (1) Any rent or gift-rent paid by the taxpayer on account of such houses or cottages, less any such rent or gift-rent received on other such houses or cottages as according to paragraph 2 may now be deducted.
- (2) Taxes assessed for heating and keeping around such houses.
- (3) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are in the cost of the taxpayer.
- (4) Taxes expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental.
- (5) Annual interest payable on a mortgage loan in connection.

FOI(b) UNDER SECTION 14, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (B) OF ACT II OF 1966

All persons residing or carrying on business in Madison whose incomes are above \$5,000 per annum are hereby notified under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (7) of Act No. 1 of 1948 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form supplied, and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them as aforesaid to be delivered on or before 30th April 1949, to the Collector and Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras.

3. Persons who fail to comply with the above requirement will be assessed on the best information available.

Office of the Collector and Commissioner of
Internal Tax, Manila, 29th March 1924.

A. B. CUMMINS,
Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax

Abstract

Index-Tag

[illegible]

Subscription.

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated as all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none has been declared before to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under such sources has actually occurred within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

SIGNATURE

(Signature)

Dated

1910.

(Signature)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FURNISHING OF THE TRUE NATURE OF INCOME ARISING IN A FIRM.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.
(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying especially those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the manner of shares in such income and the nature of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income occurring and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the rental-values of buildings occupied by persons included under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other financial firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income arising and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, after deducting the gross income during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deduction should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, say on account of the maintenance of the taxpayer himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the taxpayer is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the taxpayer, in respect of his ownership of any building or lands set out for agricultural purposes under sections 118, 119, 120 and 346 of Act III of 1901 (Madras), sections 55 and 76 of Act IV of 1904 (Madras), section 37 (1) and (2) of Act V of 1904 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1900 (India), (Statute No. 296, dated 17th April 1905, published on page 60, Part I of *Rev. St. George's Gazette*, dated 15th April 1905).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a pension for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total Deductions" and supported in the Income-tax case by a receipt for each deduction or payment.

EXAMINATION OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE

(a) *In the case of trade or profession.*

(1) Items actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Items expended in insurance or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premium (excluding subscription, etc.) paid during the year upon the income-earning in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of such paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair proportion* of such tax is admissible for deduction.

(4) The annual actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the taxpayer. The taxpayer must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended on salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. Where a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profits in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in sources for both, only a *proportionate* deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer at the time).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade, actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession, and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. It also may under any one part of the Schedule, say in net off against losses under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) lost and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(a) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(b) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;

(c) that when some particular debt has been lost and *after* upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward or as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year, one must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deferred until that year.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The amounts may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this assessment.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a fair proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Disbursements—
Passage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Post-office charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transport charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly denotable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those made to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing office for salaried clerks and messengers.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance repairs of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, i.e., the year the interest of which is assessed.

(3) *In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Sums expended in leasing or keeping (incurred such houses, the deduction being confined only to the portion (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the owner, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in reducing the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable in a mortgage not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or equivalent paid by the owner on account of such houses or their sites. (Notifications No. 58, dated 25th February 1885, printed on pages 249 and 250, Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd March 1885.)

(4) *In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 54 of Act II of 1880.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual value thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the assessed rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the owner's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period, which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term owner as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional improvements provided at any material alteration in the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

Where a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portion should be valued as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, i.e., either a sixth of the assessed rental value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RENTALS WHEN ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

- (1) Amounts expended by Vendor on the purchase of Law books and stationary.
- (2) Amounts set apart to form a Reserve Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
- (3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profits to meet anticipated or anticipated losses.
- (4) Amount spent in or set apart for redemption of debts.
- (5) Interest on capital paid to by the partners of the firm.
- (6) Partners' allowances.
- (7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
- (8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of uncollected income of previous years.
- (9) Fiddle or bond notes, covers or bank notes other than such notes as are under paragraph (5) of the Instructions given above may be deducted. (Notifications No. 55, dated 25th February 1885, printed on pages 249 and 250, Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd March 1885.)
- (10) Cost of maintenance of the owner himself or his family or domestic.
- (11) Expenses paid to domestic servants.
- (12) Christiana presents to domestic servants.
- (13) Subscriptions to clubs, charities and schools, etc.
- (14) Interest on loans of a firm when those can be separately ascertained.
- (15) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
- (16) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
- (17) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

JANUARY EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry, under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1898 (The Malabar Land Registration Act), will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 22nd June 1910 at Malappuram in respect of the jamaat right of S. Nos. 128/2 and 317/4 in District No. 215, Ponnambalam in Wakkannal taluk which have been claimed as unregistered at the time of settlement and since surrendered to tax.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey numbers are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agents and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office,
12th March 1910.

S. B. WOOD,
Ap. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry, under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1898 (The Malabar Land Registration Act), will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on the 22nd June 1910 at Malappuram in respect of the jamaat right of S. No. 33/7 in District No. 215, Aranyar in Wakkannal taluk, which has been claimed as unregistered at the time of settlement and since surrendered to tax.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agents and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office,
12th March 1910.

S. B. WOOD,
Ap. Collector.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th March 1910.

Post Offices.

Colaba, the 12th March 1910.

No. 415-A.—Consequent on the revision of the pay of the Postmasterhips of Tuticorin, Mysore and Tanjore from the 1st April 1910, the following appointments are made with effect from that date:—

Mr. T. Nageswamy Nallath, Postmaster, Tuticorin, pay Rs. 300, to be Postmaster of the same office, pay Rs. 300—300.

Mr. G. G. K. Cooray, Postmaster, Vengalpet, pay Rs. 150—300 to be Postmaster, Mysore, pay Rs. 300—300.

Mr. S. Samsingh Rao, Postmaster, Salem, pay Rs. 150—300, to be Postmaster, Tanjore, pay Rs. 300—300.

C. STEWART WILSON,
Director-General of the Post, Office of India.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, BRUSHES, KEROSENE-OIL, ROPES, CANVAS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on Thursday the 24th March 1910 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1910, of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; group III, ropes, oil, kerosene, etc.; group IV, brushes; and group V, kerosene-oil.

2. Tenders should be on printed forms copies of which may be obtained free on application, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. Two per cent. on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited, and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper, the cost of which is to be borne by him. The deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
22nd March 1910.

F. FISHER,
Superintendent.

4. In case of goods despatched to and from the Stationery Office, Government Press, Mill Buildings, and Printing and Stationery Branch, and other places, the contractor should be in delivery as directed by the consignee and arrange the packages as directed by the consignee in their respective places within the premises of the office without extra charge.

5. When packages are despatched to Railway stations, the contractor should attach the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stationery Office on the same day that they are received.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. For terms of tender and other particulars, tenders should apply to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
16th March 1916.

A. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

SENDER tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles of clothing and for tailoring charges will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday the 13th April 1916.

TABLE I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

| | Prohibit quantities required. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Coats (jackets) | 50 |
| 2. Coats (woolens with lining) | 10 |
| 3. Trousers (jackets) | 50 |
| 4. Trousers (woolens with lining) | 10 |
| 5. Canvas gaiters (with gold lace at side and) | 50 |
| 6. Brown puttees (with device) | 50 |
| 7. Canvas puttees | 50 |
| 8. Kickerbockers (jackets or woolens) | 50 |
| 9. Riding trousers (jackets or woolens) | 50 |
| 10. Stockings | 50 |
| 11. Socks (jackets or woolens) | 50 |
| 12. Tapes (jackets or woolens) | 5 |

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Coats (jackets) | 50 |
| 2. Coats (woolens) | 10 |
| 3. Trousers (jackets) | 50 |
| 4. Trousers (woolens) | 10 |
| 5. Canvas gaiters | 50 |
| 6. Brown puttees (with device) | 50 |
| 7. Canvas puttees | 50 |
| 8. Kickerbockers (jackets or woolens) | 50 |
| 9. Riding trousers (jackets or woolens) | 50 |
| 10. Stockings | 50 |
| 11. Tapes (jackets or woolens) | 5 |

Specification of the above clothing:—

Coat.—Coldest cloth, Best Marseilles, pattern No. 1938. In the case of men employed on the field, woolen cloth of the same pattern should be used.

Coat.—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two pleats, two breast and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of turn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold brand mark and be of yellow lining three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and Divisional Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators. The coat should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same device as the button. Let half open the letter B for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

For brass gilded buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of military cut.

The puttees will be of cotton, marseilles (Indian cut) pattern, and 18 inch length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The puttees for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiters will be of dark brown cotton, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiters will have a foot piece so as to cover the foot opening and prevent entrance of dust. Kickerbockers and puttees will wear side patch "jackets" of the same pattern as the trousers. The puttees will be worn on the bottom of the same pattern as above stated but will be 18 inch in length.

Kickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain heavier material without any ornaments or border.

PART II.

Changes for making up the following articles are required:—

Dark Blue serge—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Long coats (front) and trousers (with waist-elastic) | Rs. 500 |
| 2. Long coats (front) | No. 80 |
| 3. Short coats (front) | No. 50 |
| 4. Trousers (with elastic-ends and lining) | Piece 50 |
| 5. Suits for boatmen | No. 100 |
| 6. Cross belts (with borders) | No. 25 |
| 7. Cross belts (without borders) | No. 25 |
| 8. Waist belts (with borders) | No. 25 |
| 9. Girth coats (without lining) | No. 50 |
| 10. Caps, double row | No. 25 |
| 11. Waistcoats caps with red tape border (for boatmen) | No. 40 |

Red serge—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 12. Coats (front) trimmed with gold lace and pointed | No. 10 |
| 13. Coats (front) pointed (not trimmed with gold lace) | No. 200 |
| 14. (a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace. | |
| (b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown all embroidered in yellow thread. | |
| (c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace. | |
| (d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread. | |
| (e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace. | |
| (f) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread. | |
| 15. Cambric handkerchiefs bordered with gold lace | No. 15 |
| 16. Do. bordered with gold lace strips | No. 15 |
| 17. Do. bordered with yellow tape (wooden) strips | No. 200 |
| 18. Handkerchiefs bordered with gold lace | No. 15 |
| 19. Do. bordered with yellow tape (wooden) | No. 200 |
| 20. Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row) | No. 25 |
| 21. Do. do. (double row) | No. 25 |

Note—Serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist cords, gold lace and yellow twilling will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and labour.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for clothing". They should specify the rates at which the tenders undertake to supply or in cash per suit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the order. The deposit should be retained to the back of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No work will be accepted.

2. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should immediately accompany the tender. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer or labels attached to them.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at the office) within three days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to sign a deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

4. The samples of suits and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be indicated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the rate and price of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, particularly on the date fixed on the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

5. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements where necessary. In other cases standard sizes should be adopted.

8. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1920.

Stationery Office, Madras,
15th March 1919.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 52 OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

Notice is hereby given that two new coloured prints bearing mark of a Diamond with "R.G." in the centre and "C" on the right below and 1925/1926 edition for the use of Government under section 52 of the Sea Customs Act will be sold by public auction on the 7th April next at 12 noon at the Customs House.

Madras Customs House,
21st March 1916.

G. A. THOMAS,
Offy. Collector of Sea Customs.

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE ELEPHANTS.

About thirty Elephants partially broken consisting of young tankas, cows and calves will be sold by public auction at Kallur on Monday the 11th April 1916.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth of the sale amount must be paid on the date of sale and the balance within three days.

For further particulars, apply to—

The Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 3rd March 1916.

M. MUTHANNA,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

TENDER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, at his representative at his office near Trussard Maith Palace, Madras, up to 3 p.m., on Monday 21st March 1916 for the work *Constructing Reserve Police Buildings at Madras, Estimated Rs. 15,481*.

1. The cover containing the tender should be addressed to the abovesaid Executive Engineer and accompanied by "Tender for Reserve Police Buildings, Madras."

2. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest-money of Rs. 100 which will be returned to the successful tenderer. In the case of successful tenderers this amount will be deducted from the earnest deposit to be lodged at the time of agreement.

3. Material tenders may send in their tenders by registered post to reach the Executive Office by the abovesaid date and hour and any tender not received in due time will not be considered.

4. The right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason whatsoever is reserved with the Public Works Department.

5. Printed forms of tender can be had on application to the Madras Special Division Office, Public Works Department.

6. Plans, specification and detailed estimates may be seen on application in the above said office on all working days between noon and 4 p.m.

7. The successful tenderer should start work from the 1st of April 1916 or a week after receipt of order accepting the tender.

8. All free work, paint and cement will be supplied departmentally at market rates.

9. Work must not be stopped.

10. If the tender is by a firm, it must be signed by each member of the firm or by one holding power-of-attorney.

11. The address in full should be given in the tender form.

12. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, or by his representative at 3-30 p.m. on Monday 21st March 1916 at his office near Trussard Maith Palace, Madras, and such of the tenderers as are willing to be present are invited to do so.

13. The schedule gives the quantity of each description of work, which may be varied or altered by the Executive Engineer during construction without assigning any reason.

14. Work will be done on schedule contract system.

15. The tenderers should specify details relative to each item and those which give no such detail or state estimates only will not be accepted.

16. Tenderers must submit all materials and labour in order to finish to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer.

17. No extra rate will be paid above the accepted tender rate for any materials on account of their having to be obtained from special places to suit the specifications or in approved samples.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madras Special Division,
14th March 1916.

M. EDGEM,
Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division.

NOTICE.

Estimates are invited for building a new Council Chamber in Port St. George (estimate Rs. 2,50,000).

Tenders must reach the undersigned before noon on 18th April 1916. The time required for the completion of the work must be stated in the tender and particular consideration will be given to the party who selects the tender. Other particulars will be obtained on application to the office of the undersigned.

Executive Engineer's Office, P.W.D., Presidency Div.,
Chennai, 16th March 1916.

D. MATHURAI,
Executive Eng., Presidency Division, Chennai.

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Applicants with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned from candidates who have passed the Entrance test of the College of Engineering, Madras and who possess departmental experience, for the post of acting Draftsman in the Revenue Division office.

The appointment will last up to end of June 1910. The pay of the acting draftsman will be Rs. 20 per mensem.

Revenue Engineer's Office, Tanjore,
2nd March 1910.

U. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Revenue Engineer, Tanjore Division.

Wanted Sub-mundans and Peons for Forest Guards and Sweeper's work, the former on a pay of Rs. 8 rising to Rs. 12 and the latter on Rs. 15 plus 8 in Trichinopoly and Tanjore divisions. All men will be employed on probation for a year.

2. Only men of good physique should apply.

3. A knowledge of English is not essential; but men having departmental experience of Forest departmental or depot operations as ex-planters' entries will be preferred.

4. The applicants should be at least 5' 3" high with chest girth of at least 32" and should be between 18 and 25 years of age.

5. The applicants will be required to appear before the District Forest Officer at his camp for examination at their own expense as soon as they are summoned and should be prepared to wait for several days until the examination is finished.

6. All applications should be addressed as follows:—

"C. DePee Thornton, Esq., District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly."

Form of application for appointment as Forester and Forest Guards in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore Divisions.

The following enclosures should accompany, viz:—

- (a) Copies of certificates as to previous and present employment.
- (b) Specimen of his handwriting in all languages which applicants write.
- (c) Name.
- (d) Age.
- (e) Address in full.
- (f) Post applied for.
- (g) Caste and sect.
- (h) What languages he can read and write.
- (i) What previous employment held and present employment.
- (j) Date when he has worked and from whom superiors he is made known.
- (k) Remarks.

District Forest Office, Trichinopoly
21st February 1910.

C. DEPEE THORNTON,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from persons duly qualified for the post of a Surveyor on Rs. 50 including travelling allowance. The appointment may last for about a year. Men having previous experience in survey will be preferred.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 6th April 1910.

Kollegal Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
17th March 1910.

T. M. NALLASWAMI SASTRI,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for the post of Draftsman in Revenue Settlements Party No. 1, Chingleput district, Madras. Those who are concerned to compete only need apply.

Revenue Settlement Office, Sullapat,
10th March 1910.

G. A. D. STUART,
Special Settlement Officer.

Applications are invited, before the 10th April 1910, from passed candidates, who know Telugu, for the post of Apprentice Clerk in the Registrar's Office, Nellore, on Rs. 15. Applicants of handwriting in English and Telugu should accompany the applications. The applicants should also state their age and the taluk in which they own landed property.

Nellore Registrar's Office,
10th March 1910.

A. SIVA RAU,
Registrar.

Wanted immediately two first-grade Foresters with a knowledge of Vigna for Panchakulthi Mulla, Tamil Alwarpet, third copies of testimonials which will not be returned. State name, age, height and length of service.

Narasimhapur, 10th March 1910.

G. H. WELCHMAN,
Special Forest Officer, Panchakulthi Mulla.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Tuesday the 28th March 1906 at 5.30 p.m. at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramanay & Co., Ramanay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, where the Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted for consideration and the following ordinary business will be transacted and any other business that may be brought forward:—

- (1) Adopting of the report and accounts.
- (2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.
- (3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

Madras, 11th March 1906

RAMANAY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

LOST.

The Government Treasury Notes particularized in the margin, which originally stood in the name of the Accountant-General, Madras, and lost endorsed to K. J. Thimmapuram Chettai, the late Proprietor of Thimmapuram's estate in the North Arcot District, by whom they were never redeemed in any other person, having been lost, since a heavily given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and their application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the present proprietor of the estate. The parties are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor,
12th March 1906

N. S. REDDIE,
Collector and Agent.

I, O. DURASWAMI AITTANAN, S.A., S.L., son of Cheilar Raghunadhaiah, intend meeting the High Court of Judicature at Madras for my appointment as a Vakil thereof on or about the 26th of April 1906.

Chittoor, North Arcot, 21st February 1906.

O. DURASWAMI AITTANAN

On or after the 25th of March 1906, I intend meeting the High Court of Judicature, Madras, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 18th February 1906.

M. JALPETHARA AYYAR, S.A., S.L.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, KANNARAT ARUNTHAN of Kanchi Amara, District Teluk, shall become such as known as EDWARD LOUIS MOORE

Calicut, 18th March 1906

KANNARAT ARUNTHAN

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. G. W. Bank to act as Secretary and Treasurer, vice Mr. W. B. Hunter proceeding on furlough.
Mr. W. Bank to be Inspector of Branches.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 22nd March 1906.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1910.

[Price, 2 pice.]

SEASON REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1910.

Section I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of February 1910, and also the total fall from 1st April 1909, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the thirty-five years ending 1904.

| Districts. | Average for 35 years. | | | | 1908-1909. | | | | 1907-1908. | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | In the month. | | From 1st April up to month. | From 1st April up to month. | In the month. | | From 1st April up to month. | From 1st April up to month. | In the month. | | From 1st April up to month. | From 1st April up to month. |
| | Heavy days. | Rainfall. | | | Heavy days. | Rainfall. | | | Heavy days. | Rainfall. | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 4 | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Coastal— | 35. | 107.95. | (normal). | 36. | 108.00. | (normal). | 35. | 108.00. | (normal). | 35. | 108.00. | (normal). |
| 1. Onore .. | 5 | 0.61 | 66.75 | 2 | 0.87 | 46.54 | .. | 0.10 | 47.55 | .. | 0.10 | 47.55 |
| 2. Vengalpet .. | 2 | 0.25 | 55.27 | .. | 0.07 | 56.11 | .. | .. | 55.05 | .. | .. | 55.05 |
| 3. Vengalpet .. | 3 | 0.40 | 60.61 | .. | 0.74 | 54.58 | .. | 0.58 | 53.55 | .. | 0.58 | 53.55 |
| 4. Gudalur .. | .. | 0.58 | 59.91 | .. | .. | 59.45 | .. | 0.08 | 59.09 | .. | 0.08 | 59.09 |
| 5. Kottam .. | .. | 0.40 | 59.75 | .. | 0.91 | 59.73 | .. | 0.58 | 59.07 | .. | 0.58 | 59.07 |
| 6. Quatre .. | 1 | 0.45 | 57.61 | .. | .. | 54.47 | .. | .. | 55.71 | .. | .. | 55.71 |
| Interior— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Kurnool .. | .. | 0.08 | 58.91 | .. | .. | 51.45 | .. | .. | 54.09 | .. | .. | 54.09 |
| 8. Bellary .. | .. | 0.08 | 57.74 | .. | 0.02 | 57.36 | .. | .. | 55.59 | .. | .. | 55.59 |
| 9. Anantapur .. | .. | 0.08 | 57.94 | .. | 0.11 | 56.73 | .. | .. | 55.09 | .. | .. | 55.09 |
| 10. Chittoor .. | .. | 0.10 | 57.43 | .. | .. | 55.00 | .. | .. | 55.10 | .. | .. | 55.10 |
| Central— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Bellary .. | .. | 0.01 | 56.31 | .. | .. | 44.00 | .. | .. | 55.54 | .. | .. | 55.54 |
| 12. Bellary .. | .. | 0.08 | 49.94 | .. | 0.00 | 41.01 | .. | 0.07 | 42.95 | .. | 0.07 | 42.95 |
| 13. Chittoor .. | .. | 0.01 | 49.14 | .. | 0.03 | 47.08 | .. | .. | 47.08 | .. | .. | 47.08 |
| 14. South Arcot .. | .. | 0.01 | 49.34 | 1 | 0.00 | 47.79 | 1 | 1.00 | 47.25 | .. | 1.00 | 47.25 |
| North— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. North Arcot .. | .. | 0.02 | 58.01 | .. | .. | 49.50 | .. | 0.07 | 57.09 | .. | 0.07 | 57.09 |
| 16. Bellary .. | .. | 0.08 | 57.74 | .. | 0.10 | 55.04 | 1 | 0.40 | 54.28 | .. | 0.40 | 54.28 |
| 17. Chittoor .. | .. | 0.03 | 58.71 | .. | 0.13 | 55.14 | .. | 0.52 | 55.78 | .. | 0.52 | 55.78 |
| 18. Trichinopoly .. | .. | 0.45 | 56.80 | .. | 0.00 | 56.45 | .. | 0.14 | 56.00 | .. | 0.14 | 56.00 |
| South— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. The Nilgiris .. | .. | 0.15 | 60.70 | 1 | 0.00 | 59.74 | 2 | 0.07 | 59.86 | .. | 0.07 | 59.86 |
| 20. The Nilgiris .. | .. | 0.12 | 58.74 | .. | 0.00 | 58.01 | .. | 0.14 | 58.11 | .. | 0.14 | 58.11 |
| 21. The Nilgiris .. | .. | 0.07 | 58.86 | 2 | 1.02 | 57.09 | 1 | 0.12 | 59.40 | .. | 0.12 | 59.40 |
| West Coast— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22. Malabar C. .. | .. | 0.30 | 125.26 | .. | 0.34 | 115.07 | .. | 0.51 | 120.82 | .. | 0.51 | 120.82 |
| 23. South Can. .. | .. | 0.45 | 163.40 | .. | 0.08 | 110.07 | .. | .. | 145.50 | .. | .. | 145.50 |
| Other— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24. The Nilgiris .. | .. | 0.14 | 49.37 | 1 | 0.00 | 47.36 | 2 | 0.51 | 45.27 | .. | 0.51 | 45.27 |

* Average for 35 years ending 1904.

Rainy season.—High in Madras and University, moderate in Tanjore, and all elsewhere.
Supply of water.—Generally sufficient in Tanjore, Madras, and in parts of North Arcot and University. Insufficient in all elsewhere.
 11 50-9

Partion II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and Minor Inns) for the month of February 1923.

| Districts. | In the areas. | | | | Of, in the areas. | | | | By the Government in the private hands. | | | | Acreage of the area occupied under cultivation and under the Government, private. | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | First crop. | | Second crop. | | First crop. | | Second crop. | | First crop. | | Second crop. | | First crop. | | Second crop. | |
| | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. | Dep. | Wab. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Cuttack— | 425 | 409 | 475 | 445 | 405 | 475 | 405 | 475 | 405 | 475 | 405 | 475 | 405 | 475 | 405 | 475 |
| Bampos | 2,295 | 2,770 | 4,225 | 5,230 | 394,780 | 181,615 | 23,150 | 55,860 | 339,780 | 186,170 | 18,410 | 40,490 | 217,020 | 247,530 | 39,230 | 61,490 |
| Passapora | 30 | 341 | 510 | 5,695 | 221,422 | 387,421 | 81,730 | 81,881 | 359,957 | 61,860 | 4,670 | 30,770 | 244,970 | 80,520 | 67,010 | 77,710 |
| Gulabani | 5,155 | 772 | 8,047 | 9,715 | 124,152 | 491,415 | 55,950 | 19,890 | 160,205 | 297,455 | 16,110 | 87,150 | 395,550 | 270,120 | 80,650 | 15,950 |
| Sikhi | 2,307 | 515 | 5,714 | 17,154 | 492,510 | 479,264 | 68,210 | 14,000 | 429,550 | 484,940 | 16,110 | 87,150 | 415,910 | 448,520 | 55,410 | 26,870 |
| Dumra | 2,198 | 110 | 3,375 | 3,000 | 1,439,000 | 330,134 | 52,910 | 127,100 | 1,386,210 | 310,270 | 15,610 | 55,000 | 1,116,350 | 170,550 | 260,000 | 297,000 |
| Total | 9,605 | 2,471 | 8,896 | 22,219 | 2,448,258 | 1,231,727 | 267,240 | 259,639 | 2,280,200 | 1,307,237 | 516,210 | 495,960 | 2,816,920 | 1,339,340 | 215,500 | 247,180 |
| Barasat— | 1,613 | 312 | 102 | 1,239 | 1,965,770 | 55,988 | 73,640 | 16,976 | 1,960,800 | 56,560 | 18,720 | 18,720 | 1,970,800 | 56,560 | 18,720 | 18,720 |
| Kalpa | 1,212 | 61 | 10 | 1,200 | 1,575,857 | 17,110 | 78,000 | 7,120 | 1,568,747 | 57,080 | 18,720 | 18,720 | 1,575,857 | 57,080 | 18,720 | 18,720 |
| Barasat | 4,950 | 2,062 | 1,109 | 8,571 | 1,615,900 | 20,525 | 28,327 | 48,660 | 1,607,320 | 20,525 | 28,327 | 48,660 | 1,615,900 | 20,525 | 28,327 | 48,660 |
| Chandpur | 4,600 | 5,789 | 8,045 | 20,201 | 1,380,100 | 101,610 | 51,200 | 81,210 | 1,378,900 | 100,410 | 52,200 | 80,800 | 1,380,100 | 101,610 | 51,200 | 81,210 |
| Total | 12,778 | 8,158 | 2,368 | 19,996 | 6,544,658 | 270,645 | 153,866 | 232,602 | 6,537,820 | 270,645 | 153,866 | 232,602 | 6,544,658 | 270,645 | 153,866 | 232,602 |
| Cuttack— | 3,198 | 617 | 2,040 | 2,875 | 870,111 | 291,760 | 93,810 | 22,880 | 869,341 | 291,770 | 93,810 | 22,880 | 869,341 | 291,770 | 93,810 | 22,880 |
| Barasat | 1,258 | 2,888 | 4,690 | 8,958 | 321,877 | 810,264 | 14,750 | 70,000 | 321,877 | 810,264 | 14,750 | 70,000 | 321,877 | 810,264 | 14,750 | 70,000 |
| Chandpur | 1,215 | 3,610 | 7,452 | 12,143 | 2,116,267 | 872,817 | 104,200 | 81,410 | 2,114,050 | 870,407 | 103,990 | 80,420 | 2,114,050 | 870,407 | 103,990 | 80,420 |
| Total | 5,671 | 6,515 | 14,182 | 24,976 | 1,208,255 | 1,164,841 | 208,820 | 174,290 | 1,203,275 | 1,164,041 | 208,820 | 174,290 | 1,208,255 | 1,164,041 | 208,820 | 174,290 |
| Cuttack— | 2,802 | 8,800 | 16,101 | 10,101 | 263,681 | 293,808 | 250,200 | 107,600 | 260,881 | 293,808 | 250,200 | 107,600 | 260,881 | 293,808 | 250,200 | 107,600 |
| Barasat | 9,400 | 3,700 | 8,000 | 8,010 | 1,199,800 | 48,071 | 231,000 | 40,000 | 1,208,600 | 48,071 | 231,000 | 40,000 | 1,208,600 | 48,071 | 231,000 | 40,000 |
| Chandpur | 19,794 | 5,107 | 6,204 | 2,010,001 | 106,480 | 750,200 | 28,650 | 8,000,770 | 106,480 | 750,200 | 28,650 | 8,000,770 | 106,480 | 750,200 | 28,650 | 8,000,770 |
| Trishulya | 2,750 | 470 | 2,645 | 2,644 | 265,400 | 106,000 | 82,000 | 55,000 | 262,800 | 105,000 | 81,000 | 54,000 | 265,400 | 106,000 | 82,000 | 55,000 |
| Total | 47,846 | 19,777 | 34,750 | 16,861 | 4,836,461 | 1,162,227 | 591,200 | 200,810 | 4,738,661 | 1,162,227 | 591,200 | 200,810 | 4,836,461 | 1,162,227 | 591,200 | 200,810 |
| Barasat— | 4,470 | 1,225 | 5,618 | 8,471 | 180,710 | 770,368 | 10,700 | 78,487 | 180,710 | 770,368 | 10,700 | 78,487 | 180,710 | 770,368 | 10,700 | 78,487 |
| Barasat | 2,648 | 610 | 2,552 | 1,007 | 830,710 | 181,425 | 48,860 | 45,181 | 827,850 | 180,565 | 48,860 | 45,181 | 830,710 | 181,425 | 48,860 | 45,181 |
| Barasat | 9,810 | 2,601 | 20,888 | 8,188 | 607,590 | 295,487 | 19,420 | 106,800 | 601,780 | 295,487 | 19,420 | 106,800 | 607,590 | 295,487 | 19,420 | 106,800 |
| Total | 16,928 | 4,436 | 34,720 | 19,667 | 2,617,010 | 1,247,270 | 100,580 | 204,868 | 2,610,340 | 1,247,270 | 100,580 | 204,868 | 2,617,010 | 1,247,270 | 100,580 | 204,868 |
| Barasat— | 812 | 3,302 | 100 | 100 | 708,440 | 674,900 | 73,007 | 216,204 | 708,440 | 674,900 | 73,007 | 216,204 | 708,440 | 674,900 | 73,007 | 216,204 |
| Barasat | 251 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 14,732 | 452,918 | 86 | 27,004 | 14,732 | 452,918 | 86 | 27,004 | 14,732 | 452,918 | 86 | 27,004 |
| Barasat | 828 | 3,594 | 100 | 100 | 33,528 | 700,711 | 10,000 | 616,000 | 33,528 | 700,711 | 10,000 | 616,000 | 33,528 | 700,711 | 10,000 | 616,000 |
| Total | 1,341 | 3,847 | 351 | 351 | 737,690 | 1,128,529 | 83,093 | 243,208 | 737,690 | 1,128,529 | 83,093 | 243,208 | 737,690 | 1,128,529 | 83,093 | 243,208 |
| Barasat— | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 81,800 | 4,700 | 2,720 | 81,800 | 81,800 | 4,700 | 2,720 | 81,800 | 81,800 | 4,700 | 2,720 | 81,800 |
| The Wiggins | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 81,800 | 4,700 | 2,720 | 81,800 | 81,800 | 4,700 | 2,720 | 81,800 | 81,800 | 4,700 | 2,720 | 81,800 |
| Grand total | 89,777 | 38,379 | 10,851 | 218,588 | 10,880,400 | 6,880,400 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 10,880,400 | 6,880,400 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 10,880,400 | 6,880,400 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |

* Rotted figures.

Section III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and oil for the month of February 1916.

| Group. | District. | MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1916 IN 50 TONS NET WEIGHT | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | | Rice, second sort. | | | Oil. | | |
| | | In the previous month. | In the month. | Average. | In the previous month. | In the month. | Average. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Closure | 1. Gungun | 10.2 | 23.8 | 11.9 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 20.7 |
| | 2. Gungupala | 9.5 | 8.5 | 11.8 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 21.0 |
| | 3. Gungun | 8.9 | 29.5 | 11.7 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 20.0 |
| | 4. Kakra | 9.8 | 18.0 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| 2. Dunga | 5. Gungun | 9.7 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 18.0 | 11.1 | — |
| | 6. Kakra | 8.4 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 14.5 | 14.0 | — |
| | 7. Kakra | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | — |
| | 8. Kakra | 10.0 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 19.4 |
| 3. Curmala | 9. Kakra | 8.8 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 19.4 |
| | 10. Kakra | 8.1 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 20.0 |
| | 11. Kakra | 8.4 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 19.0 |
| | 12. Kakra | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| 4. Dakra | 13. Kakra | 8.8 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.1 |
| | 14. Kakra | 8.8 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 15. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 16. Kakra | 8.1 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 |
| 5. Kakra | 17. Kakra | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 18. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 19. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 20. Kakra | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| 6. West Coast | 21. Kakra | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 22. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 23. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 24. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| 7. Kakra | 25. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 26. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 27. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| | 28. Kakra | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 19.0 |

| Group. | District. | MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1916 IN 50 TONS NET WEIGHT | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | | Chickens. | | | Goats. | | | Bul. | | |
| | | In the previous month. | In the month. | Average. | In the previous month. | In the month. | Average. | In the previous month. | In the month. | Average. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Closure | 1. Gungun | — | — | — | — | — | 14.4 | 14.7 | 15.0 | — |
| | 2. Gungupala | — | — | — | — | — | 22.8 | 21.6 | 22.0 | — |
| | 3. Gungun | — | — | — | — | — | 21.1 | 21.8 | — | — |
| | 4. Kakra | 14.8 | 14.4 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | — | — |
| 2. Dunga | 5. Gungun | 14.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | — | — |
| | 6. Kakra | 17.7 | 17.7 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 18.8 | — | — |
| | 7. Kakra | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | — | — | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | — |
| | 8. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 3. Curmala | 9. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 10. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 11. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 12. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 4. Dakra | 13. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 14. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 15. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 16. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 5. Kakra | 17. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 18. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 19. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 20. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 6. West Coast | 21. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 22. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 23. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 24. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 7. Kakra | 25. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 26. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 27. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | 28. Kakra | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |

a Of the above year ending 1914-1915

b Average of white and yellow chicks.

c Of the above year ending 1914-1915.

d Includes both sexes.

e Includes both sexes.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in five districts, fell in thirteen and rose in three; ragi was stationary in four districts, fell in thirteen, rose in six; chikna was stationary in five districts, fell in one and rose in three; pulses were stationary in one district, fell in seven and rose in eight; salt was stationary in four districts, fell in ten and rose in nine.

Drawn by RAY SETH, Esq., BANK MANAGER AND AGENT,
BRANCH OF HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK,
21st March 1916

L. D. SHAMBAHARU,
Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1910.

(Part II, 3-10-10.)

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL TABLE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1909.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of 1924

| Station. | Station. | January. | | | | February. | | | | March. | | | | April. | | | | May. | | | | June. | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum. | Average rainfall. | | | |
| 1 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 2 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 3 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 4 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 5 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 6 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 7 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 8 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 9 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 10 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 11 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 12 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 13 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 14 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 15 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 16 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 17 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 18 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 19 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 20 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 21 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 22 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 23 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 24 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 25 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 26 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 27 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 28 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 29 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 30 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 31 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Total | .. | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Average | .. | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 1 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 2 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 3 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 4 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 5 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 6 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 7 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 8 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 9 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 10 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 11 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 12 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 13 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 14 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 15 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 16 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 17 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 18 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 19 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 20 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 21 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 22 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 23 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 24 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 25 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 26 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 27 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 28 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 29 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 30 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 31 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Total | .. | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Average | .. | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 1 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 17 | 2.51 | 0.84 | 7 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.37 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| 2 | Winnipeg | .. | 10 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Madras Presidency for the year 1955.

| July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | | November. | | December. | | Annual. | | Station. | District. | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Number of rainy days. | Amount. | Number of rainy days. | Amount. | Number of rainy days. | Amount. | Number of rainy days. | Amount. | Number of rainy days. | Amount. | Number of rainy days. | Amount. | Number of rainy days. | Amount. | | | |
| 26 | 14.71 | 10.80 | 8.66 | 12.20 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 1. Thompson |
| 27 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 2. Safford |
| 28 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 3. Safford |
| 29 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 4. Safford |
| 30 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 5. Safford |
| 31 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 6. Safford |
| 32 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 7. Safford |
| 33 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 8. Safford |
| 34 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 9. Safford |
| 35 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 10. Safford |
| 36 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 11. Safford |
| 37 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 12. Safford |
| 38 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 13. Safford |
| 39 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 14. Safford |
| 40 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 15. Safford |
| 41 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 16. Safford |
| 42 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 17. Safford |
| 43 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 18. Safford |
| 44 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 19. Safford |
| 45 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 20. Safford |
| 46 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | 1.61 | 8.99 | 10.07 | 41.11 | 19.18 | 21. Safford |
| 47 | 13.51 | 10.03 | 8.1 | 8.01 | 10.1 | 12.41 | 8.26 | 1.83 | 8.97 | 6 | | | | | | |

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of 18.

| Station. | | January. | | | | February. | | | | March. | | | | April. | | | | May. | | | | June. | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Name. | | Number of rainy days. | | Average rainfall. | | Number of rainy days. | | Average rainfall. | | Number of rainy days. | | Average rainfall. | | Number of rainy days. | | Average rainfall. | | Number of rainy days. | | Average rainfall. | | Number of rainy days. | | Average rainfall. | |
| Station. | | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. |
| Total | | 7 | 7.75 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 8 | 8.00 |
| Average | | 8 | 0.07 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 | 8 | 0.08 |
| 1 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 2 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 3 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 6 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 7 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 8 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 9 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 10 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 11 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 12 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 13 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 14 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 15 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 16 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 17 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 18 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 19 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 20 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 21 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 22 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 23 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 24 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 25 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 26 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 27 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 28 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 29 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 30 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 31 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | |

Madras Presidency for the year 1900-1901

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Retail Table of the

| District. | Station. | January. | | | February. | | | March. | | | April. | | | May. | | | June. | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Average rainfall. |
| Chicago area. | 2 Aurora .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 5 Kankakee .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 8 Alton .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 9 Joliet .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 10 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 11 Springfield .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 12 Quincy .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 13 Macomb .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 14 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 15 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 16 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 17 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 18 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 19 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| North Amer. | 1 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 3 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 4 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 5 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 6 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 7 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 8 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 9 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 10 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 11 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 12 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 13 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 14 Peoria .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| South Amer. | 1 Chicago .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 2 Charleston .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 3 Washington .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 4 Vero .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 5 Tallahassee .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 6 Panama .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 7 Columbia .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 8 Newburgh .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 9 Washington .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 10 Columbia .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 11 Charleston .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 12 Washington .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 13 Newburgh .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | 14 Charleston .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 Washington .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 16 Newburgh .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 17 Charleston .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 18 Washington .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 19 Newburgh .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 20 Charleston .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Total .. | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Average .. | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Madras Presidency for the year 1909-1910

| July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | | November. | | December. | | Totals. | | Fishes. | Number of species. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|------|----|-------|-------|---|--------|
| Number of rainy days. | Ther. fall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Ther. fall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Ther. fall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Ther. fall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Ther. fall. | | | Average rainfall. | | | | | | |
| 10 | 4.81 | 0.86 | 7 | 4.01 | 4.82 | 10 | 9.15 | 0.91 | 2 | 0.11 | 10.94 | 4 | 0.74 | 12.98 | 4 | 0.66 | 0.77 | 27 | 47.64 | 40.21 | 1 | Malaya |
| 1 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 2 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 3 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 4 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 5 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 6 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 7 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 8 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 9 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 10 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 11 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 12 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 13 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 14 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 15 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 16 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 21 | 36.95 | 43.78 | 1 | Malaya |
| 17 | 5.44 | 0.97 | 4 | 3.11 | 0.90 | 7 | 10.81 | 0.90 | 4 | 0.93 | 12.76 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

| Percentage of Average | | January. | | February. | | March. | | April. | | May. | | June. | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Grain. | Other. | Number of empty days. | | Number of empty days. | | Number of empty days. | | Number of empty days. | | Number of empty days. | | Number of empty days. | |
| | | Full. | Average. | Full. | Average. | Full. | Average. | Full. | Average. | Full. | Average. | Full. | Average. |
| 15 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 16 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 17 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 18 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 19 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 20 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 21 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 22 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 23 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 24 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 25 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 26 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 27 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 28 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 29 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 30 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 31 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 32 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 33 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 34 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 35 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 36 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 37 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 38 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 39 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 40 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 41 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 42 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 43 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 44 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 45 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 46 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 47 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 48 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 49 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 50 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 51 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 52 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 53 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 54 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 55 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 56 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 57 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 58 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 59 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 60 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 61 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 62 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 63 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 64 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 65 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 66 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 67 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 68 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 69 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 70 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 71 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 72 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 73 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 74 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 75 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 76 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 77 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 78 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 79 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 80 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 81 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 82 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 83 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 84 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 85 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 86 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 87 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 88 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 89 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 90 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 91 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 92 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 93 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 94 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 95 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 96 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 97 | Oats | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 98 | Hay | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 99 | Wheat | 4 | 4.12 | 3 | 3.21 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |
| 100 | Barley | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 | 3 | 3.08 |

Madras Presidency for the year 1900—cont.

| Year | April | | | May | | | June | | | July | | | August | | | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------|-------|
| Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | Number of rainy days | Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | Number of rainy days | Amount of rain | | |
| 1871 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1872 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1873 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1874 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1875 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1876 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1877 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1878 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1879 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1880 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1881 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1882 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1883 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1884 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1885 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1886 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1887 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1888 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1889 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1890 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1891 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1892 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1893 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1894 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |
| 1895 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 | 1.00 | 10 |

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

| Meteorological divisions. | Rainfall. | January. | | | February. | | | March. | | | April. | | | May. | | | June. | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Various. | | | Various. | | | Various. | | | Various. | | | Various. | | | Various. | | |
| | | Number of rainy days. | Feetfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Feetfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Feetfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Feetfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Feetfall. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Feetfall. | Average rainfall. |
| Western Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 15. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 16. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Total | 24 | 1.20 | .. | 0 | 1.20 | .. | 0.15 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Average | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Central Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 2. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 3. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 4. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 5. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 6. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 7. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 8. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 9. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 10. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 11. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 12. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 13. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Total | 72 | 2.80 | .. | 0 | 2.80 | .. | 0.15 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Average | 24 | 0.93 | .. | 0 | 0.93 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Eastern Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 2. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 3. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 4. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 5. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 6. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 7. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 8. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 9. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 10. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 11. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 12. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| 13. Kaituma River. | 8 | 0.40 | .. | 0 | 0.40 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Total | 72 | 2.80 | .. | 0 | 2.80 | .. | 0.15 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |
| Average | 24 | 0.93 | .. | 0 | 0.93 | .. | 0.05 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 | 0.00 | .. | 0 |

media Presidency for the year 1909—most

| July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | | November. | | December. | | Annual. | | Notes. | Outlets. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Average rainfall. | | | |
| 1 | 19.74 | .. | 18 10.18 | .. | 11 9.98 | .. | 14 6.12 | .. | 8 7.91 | .. | 6 8.86 | .. | 379 100.84 | .. | 14 | 1899-1900 |
| 10 | 11.47 | .. | 18 10.56 | .. | 17 10.16 | .. | 12 10.48 | .. | 20 10.42 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 15 | 1899-1900 |
| 20 | 34.29 | .. | 18 14.12 | .. | 17 10.42 | .. | 17 10.42 | .. | 21 10.42 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 16 | 1899-1900 |
| 30 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 17 | 1899-1900 |
| 40 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 18 | 1899-1900 |
| 50 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 19 | 1899-1900 |
| 60 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 20 | 1899-1900 |
| 70 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 21 | 1899-1900 |
| 80 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 22 | 1899-1900 |
| 90 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 23 | 1899-1900 |
| 100 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 24 | 1899-1900 |
| 110 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 25 | 1899-1900 |
| 120 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 26 | 1899-1900 |
| 130 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 27 | 1899-1900 |
| 140 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 28 | 1899-1900 |
| 150 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 29 | 1899-1900 |
| 160 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 30 | 1899-1900 |
| 170 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 31 | 1899-1900 |
| 180 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 32 | 1899-1900 |
| 190 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 33 | 1899-1900 |
| 200 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 34 | 1899-1900 |
| 210 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 35 | 1899-1900 |
| 220 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 36 | 1899-1900 |
| 230 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 37 | 1899-1900 |
| 240 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 38 | 1899-1900 |
| 250 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 39 | 1899-1900 |
| 260 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 40 | 1899-1900 |
| 270 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 41 | 1899-1900 |
| 280 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 42 | 1899-1900 |
| 290 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 43 | 1899-1900 |
| 300 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 44 | 1899-1900 |
| 310 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 45 | 1899-1900 |
| 320 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 46 | 1899-1900 |
| 330 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 47 | 1899-1900 |
| 340 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 48 | 1899-1900 |
| 350 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 49 | 1899-1900 |
| 360 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 50 | 1899-1900 |
| 370 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 51 | 1899-1900 |
| 380 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 52 | 1899-1900 |
| 390 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 53 | 1899-1900 |
| 400 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 54 | 1899-1900 |
| 410 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 55 | 1899-1900 |
| 420 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 56 | 1899-1900 |
| 430 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 57 | 1899-1900 |
| 440 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 58 | 1899-1900 |
| 450 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 59 | 1899-1900 |
| 460 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 60 | 1899-1900 |
| 470 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 61 | 1899-1900 |
| 480 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 62 | 1899-1900 |
| 490 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 63 | 1899-1900 |
| 500 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 64 | 1899-1900 |
| 510 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 65 | 1899-1900 |
| 520 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 66 | 1899-1900 |
| 530 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 67 | 1899-1900 |
| 540 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 68 | 1899-1900 |
| 550 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 69 | 1899-1900 |
| 560 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 70 | 1899-1900 |
| 570 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 71 | 1899-1900 |
| 580 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 72 | 1899-1900 |
| 590 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 73 | 1899-1900 |
| 600 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 74 | 1899-1900 |
| 610 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 75 | 1899-1900 |
| 620 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 76 | 1899-1900 |
| 630 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 77 | 1899-1900 |
| 640 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 78 | 1899-1900 |
| 650 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 79 | 1899-1900 |
| 660 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 80 | 1899-1900 |
| 670 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 81 | 1899-1900 |
| 680 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 82 | 1899-1900 |
| 690 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 83 | 1899-1900 |
| 700 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 84 | 1899-1900 |
| 710 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 85 | 1899-1900 |
| 720 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 86 | 1899-1900 |
| 730 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 87 | 1899-1900 |
| 740 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | 14 10.10 | .. | 11 10.10 | .. | 10 10.10 | .. | 6 7.28 | .. | 104 10.42 | .. | 88 | 1899-1900 |
| 750 | 44.12 | .. | 18 10.10 | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of 18.

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the year 1909—contd.

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table as the

| District | Station | January | | | | February | | | | March | | | | April | | | | May | | | | June | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|--|--|--|
| | | Number of rainy days. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | Number of rainy days. | Average number. | | | | |
| Northern | 10. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 11. Silesia .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 12. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 13. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 14. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 15. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 16. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 17. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 18. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 19. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Central | 20. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 21. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 22. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 23. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 24. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 25. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 26. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 27. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48 | 5 | 0.79 | 0.47 | 6 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 28. Pomerania .. | 4 | 4.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 4 | 4.77 | 0.48</ | | | | | | | | | | | |

Madras Presidency for the year 1903—cont.

[illegible]

R. L. JONES

Metamorphosis, *Metamorphosis*

LIST OF ERRATA to the Monthly Tables of Buicfall in the Madras Presidency for 1909.

| Month | Station. | Station. | Column. | For | Read |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------|-----|------|
| 1909. | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| January | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| February | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| March | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| April | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| May | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| June | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| July | Tirupuram... | Melkote... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Do. | Do. | ... | ... | ... |



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 127

MAY 18, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1910

[Figure 8.10.10]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 19TH MARCH 1910.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS

[illegible]

Adults

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the same but more

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANDAR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Baraka reservoir 15.9 feet deep. Bualakanda reservoir not reported. Sowing of paddy and transplanting of summer crops not done. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, binnaroot, groundnut and oilgram, cotton poor to fair. Pasture getting scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4.9 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair; but paddy in Polakanda withering. Harvested paddy, and groundnut, cotton poor to fair, sugarcane and ragi, fair to normal; chilies, normal. Pasture and fodder without. Condition of cattle good.

ODDAPALLE.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks from drainage. Godavari 24 feet below the outlet. Ploughing, sowing, preparing of seed-beds for paddy, and of fields for sugarcane and woading in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested tobacco, sweet potatoes and chams, cotton fair; sugarcane, chilies, pulses and oilseeds, fair to normal and cotton normal. Pasture insufficient in five taluks and six divisions; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts excepted. Krishna 3-15 feet below outlet; discharge sufficient for present requirements. Transplanting of paddy in progress in three taluks. Standing crops poor. Harvested paddy, cotton normal; harlegum, binnaroot, poor to fair; oilseeds, poor to normal; cotton and sugarcane, fair. Pasture insufficient but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in the delta taluks. Preparing-beds for kurn cultivation and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops bad to fair. Harvested ranga, cotton poor; ragi, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, chilies, harlegum and woadings, generally fair. Pasture scarce in all taluks except three; but fodder generally sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under the canal and a few tanks. Tangedakota 5.08 feet below the outlet. Sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cotton, ragi, harlegum, sugarcane and blackgram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

RAJAHMUNDRAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; cotton normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of sugarcane, preparing of seed-beds and woadings of groundnuts and sweet-crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good; cotton sown in parts of one taluk. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, fair to average; cotton, fair to normal; chams, fair to normal; oilseeds, fair; binnaroot, poor. Pasture scarce except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Woadings of late crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; cotton and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 1.4 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

CUDAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of paddy, chams, ragi and indigo and woadings and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; paddy withered in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton, cotton poor to normal; sugarcane, fair to normal; chams poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 0.4 inch above the average of the last 35 years.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. No flow over the Nellore and Singam salt-works discharge from the former section and salt lost from the latter inadequate for present requirements. Ploughing, for sowing and churning and sowing of ragi, chulam and musk in progress in parts. Standing crops had to fair generally; paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy and chulam, cottons had to bumper in one block and had to normal elsewhere; ragi, fair to normal; cotton, had to fair; cotton, bad. Pasture insufficient except in parts of two blocks and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in a few spring channels and large tanks. Ploughing for and sowing of paddy, sowing of paddy, ragi, chulam and groundnut and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops under small tanks withering or withered. Harvested paddy, cottons poor to fair; ragi, fair. Pasture insufficient in one block and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three blocks. Ploughing, sowing, sowing and sowing of ragi and groundnut and transplanting of ragi going on. Standing crops generally fair, but withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, cottons poor to fair; ragi, fair. Pasture insufficient in one block and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on. Standing crops generally fair, but withered or withering in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, cottons fair. Pasture mostly in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 0.3 inch above the average of the last 25 years.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, chulam and groundnut, sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but dry wind causes more rain. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, cottons fair to bumper; chulam and chulam, fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4.6 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three blocks. Sowing of paddy, chulam and ragi and transplanting of ragi and chulam going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of three blocks. Harvested paddy and chulam, cottons normal; ragi, fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy, chulam and groundnut going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvesting of paddy continues; cottons fair. Pasture mostly and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Anicut and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Sowing of ragi, cotton and musk going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy in parts, cottons fair; musk, poor. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

PONDICHERRY.

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing garden crops good. Harvested paddy; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MADRAS.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Discharge through the Perambur dam above 250 mace. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, chulam and ragi and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and chulam; cottons poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 1.8 inches above the average of the last 25 years.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Perambur dam. Ploughing, sowing, sowing and picking in progress in parts. Standing crops withered or withering in parts. Harvested paddy, cottons poor to normal. Pasture mostly in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Rainfall of the district 18.6 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing for third rice crop completed. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested second rice crop; others far to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 27 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy crop progressing. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, weeding, pruning and picking of tea crops continue. Standing crops good. Harvested coffee and tea; autumn fall. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Rainfall of the district 12.9 inches above the average of the last 55 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 19th March 1910.—Light rains in Tinnevely, Malabar; nil elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, Vinayapatnam, North Arcot, Malabar, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Vinayapatnam, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central, Tinnevely have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue; outlook poor to normal and bumper. Pasture insufficient in parts Cingur, Deccon, Nellore, Chingleput, Central, Tinnevely, South Canara; fodder scanty in parts Gunter, Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 13 districts, fallen 4, risen 6; ragi stationary 9 districts, fallen 6, risen 6; cholum stationary 4 districts, fallen 5, risen 7; comba stationary 10 districts, fallen 1, risen 4. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair though more rain required in Nellore, Salem. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF B.S., SUR., LAND RES. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS
22nd March 1910.

I. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1910.

[PART. 2 p.m.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 55 of 1899-1910, held on the 24th March 1910.

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. K. Spring, C.B.S., Chairman.

Mr. W. Cox.
Mr. A. Subb.
Mr. C. B. Simpson.
Mr. A. B. Anderson.
Mr. J. O. Robinson.

The Hon'ble Mohamed Abdul Kader
Rudaka Sali Raladar
M.R.Sy. Bawa Raladar M. Vekolamam
Meyala Gnan.
M.R.Sy. Bawa Raladar G. Narayanasami
Chetti Gnan.

343. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 19th February 1910.

345. Read again Resolution No. 523, 4-nd the 4th February 1910. Read a revised set of rules, presented by the Chairman, with an explanatory note thereon, for dealing with iron and steel in the new Rosthain Iron Yard.

Resolved that the rules be accepted and that they be brought into force with the opening of the Rosthain Iron Yard, subject to sanction of Government to such alterations of the Trust's scale of rates as are contained therein.

346. Read letter from the Chairman, Madras Trades Association, suggesting, for reasons stated, that a reduction should be made in the harbour dues on motor bicycles.

Resolved that, subject to the sanction of Government to such alterations of the Trust's scale of rates, the harbour dues on a single motor bicycle be Rs. 2-6-0 and on two or more parked in one engagement Rs. 5 per ton of 20 cwt.

347. Read a draft of a revised scale of rates of Harbour dues and a schedule of other charges and of various services which the Trust may render to the public with the conditions attaching thereto.

Resolved that the revised scale and schedule be maintained as required by sections 42 and 43 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 11 of 1845, subject to sanction and publication by Government as required by section 44. Resolved also that, subject to approval of Government, the new scale and schedule come into use on the 1st of April 1910.

348. The Board sanctioned a list of claims amounting to Rs. 142-15-0 paid by the Chairman since the 1st October 1909.

349. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 102, dated the 2nd October 1909, confirmed later by G.O. No. 294, Marine, dated the 17th October 1909, appointing Mr. S. Upatham, Traffic Manager, at a salary of Rs. 200 per annum, on a salary of Rs. 200 per annum with Rs. 50 per annum bonus allowance, and recording that on confirmation to the appointment Mr. Upatham's salary of Rs. 200 is to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per annum. Read also Resolution

No. 174, dated 10th September 1909, confirmed by G.O. No. 305, dated 26th September 1909, ordering Mr. Graham's probationary period until the 31st of March. Read also a letter from Mr. Graham, dated 2nd March 1910, with comments by the Chairman.

Resolved that, subject to sanction of Government, as required by section 30 of the Madras Port Trust Act, II of 1905, Mr. Graham be confirmed in the appointment of Port Trust Traffic Manager, on the conditions there referred to, as from the 1st of April 1910.

334. Resolved that showing soundings taken in the harbour in the 4th quarter, 1909 and in January 1910.

335. The following statement of revenues sanctioned by the Chairman and the Board since the 15th February 1910, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of motions by Chairman and Board.

| Serial number. | Authority | | Name of work | Amount sanctioned. | Balance of Budget (estimated) still available. | Chargeable to | Remarks. |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Sanction. | Date. | | | | | |
| 1. | | | Capital Works. | | | | |
| | | | No. | | | | |
| | | | Revenue Works. | | | | |
| | | | No. | | | | |
| | | | Marine Port Fund. | | | | |
| | | | No. | | | | |
| | | | Marine Pilots Fund. | Rs. | | | |
| 2. | Res. No. 221, G.O. No. 44 N. | 15th Feb. 1910.
19th Feb. 1910. | Estimate for repairs of the Madras Marine's launch boiler. | 1,110 | — | Steam launch charges. | |

336. Resolved the Trust Capital and Revenue Accounts for December 1909.

337. Resolved G.O. No. 28, Madras, dated 10th February 1910, directing the publication of a notice in the Port St. George Gazette, inviting revised port rules (i) for all the minor ports of the Madras Presidency except Coovandoo and (ii) for the Port of Coovandoo.

338. Resolved G.O. No. 47, Madras, dated 10th February 1910, regarding the Administration report of the Madras Port and Pilots Fund for 1908-1909—vide Board's Resolution No. 195, dated 26th September 1909.

339. Resolved G.O. No. 56, Madras, dated 23rd February 1910, authorising the purchase of Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the Madras Port Fund.

340. Resolved G.O. No. 78, Madras, dated 23rd February 1910, authorising the Agent-General to transfer a sum of Rs. 40,000 from the Madras Port Fund to the Madras Port Trust Board within 1909-1910.

341. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 3rd March 1910, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

| | Unrequited advances. | Cash balances. |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | A. P. |
| Securities Account | 5,25,000 | 23,977 0 11 |
| President Fund Account | 1,45,200 | 8,056 7 3 |
| Treasury Account | 86,800 | 5,555 12 6 |
| India Station House Charity Account | 46,000 | 4,000 0 10 |
| Insolvent Debtors' Fund Account | 30,000 | 1,000 1 11 |
| Pilots Fund Account | 90,000 | 5,130 4 1 |

Port Trust Office, Madras,
19th March 1910.

F. J. E. SPHINO,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1900.

[Price, 5 pms.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RESIDENT.

| 1900 | | Thermometer reduced to 32°. | Thermometer. | | | | Barometer reduced to 30 in. | Winds. | | Depth of rain. | Cloudy sky. | Night weather. | General remarks. |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | Observed. | | Corrected. | | | Direction. | Force. | | | | |
| | | | Dry. | Wet. | Max. | Min. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mo. | Mon. | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| 1900. | Tue. | 30.10 | 78.2 | 72.8 | 80.8 | 68.8 | 100.5 | 77.7 | 8.8 by N. | 111 | .. | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1900. | Wed. | 30.14 | 79.8 | 75.7 | 87.8 | 68.8 | 100.2 | 77.7 | 8.8 by N. | 111 | .. | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1900. | Thurs. | 30.10 | 78.8 | 75.8 | 87.8 | 68.8 | 100.2 | 77.7 | 8.8 by N. | 111 | .. | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1900. | Fri. | 30.10 | 77.8 | 72.8 | 87.8 | 68.8 | 100.2 | 77.7 | 8.8 by N. | 111 | .. | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1900. | Sat. | 30.10 | 78.8 | 75.8 | 87.8 | 68.8 | 100.2 | 77.7 | 8.8 by N. | 111 | .. | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 1900. | Sun. | 30.10 | 78.8 | 75.8 | 87.8 | 68.8 | 100.2 | 77.7 | 8.8 by N. | 111 | .. | 8.0 | 8.0 |

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the corner of the Main Range is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.25 inch, the average due for the same period being 1.00 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 21st March 1900.

K. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1909.

[PRICE, 2 or 3 p.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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| Act No. 16 of 1910 (Trade), (Tribes), (Customs), (Malayans) and (Hindustani) | |
| Act No. 17 of 1910 (Trade), (Tribes), (Customs), (Malayans) and (Hindustani) | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 25 & 26 Vict., C. 14, and 3 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th February 1909.

PRESENT :

His Excellency THE EARL OF MIFTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding,
and 58 Members, of whom 44 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. MONTAGU AIR CHIEF asked the following questions:—

"Are the Government aware that there is a strong feeling prevailing amongst the Mohammedans against the present state of the law as expounded by the recent decisions of the Privy Council affecting in particular the system of 'waki' suits?"

"Does the Government propose to take steps to bring the law on the subject into conformity with the tenet and the wishes of the Mohammedans?"

"If so, how soon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MONTAGU AIR CHIEF replied:—

"The Government are aware that objections are entertained to the expansion of the law on the subject of waki confined to various decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

"As at present advised the Government are not prepared to undertake legislation with the express object of upsetting judicial decisions to which exceptions are taken. They are, however, ready at any time to meet their latest considerations to any specific proposals for legislation directed to the object of securing speedy settlement of a limited nature, provided that such proposals are generally approved by the Mohammedan community."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald asked:—

"Is it true that owing to flood, drought, starvation, and other reasons, there has been a depletion during the last twenty years of the stock of cattle in the country?"

"Have prices of cattle gone up? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken for the replacement of the stock?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray replied:—

"Such statistics as are available do not bear out the general idea that there has been a depletion of the stock of cattle during the last twenty years, but the earlier statistics are undoubtedly unreliable, and it is quite possible that the increase shown by later figures is due to more accurate enumeration."

"Where there has been a serious depletion of stock in past periods, it has been due to drought and famine and their results, rather than to the causes mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. Thus in the United Provinces, where careful censuses have been made, we know that an increase between 1880 and 1894 was followed by a considerable decrease between 1894 and 1903, and this was undoubtedly due to the severity of 1895-1896, and the famine of 1901-1902, and to heavy mortality from disease among cattle which had deteriorated owing to privation. The Government has made every effort to provide against losses of this description, and the Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware of the special measures made during recent famines to facilitate transport of fodder as well as of the arrangements made to allow grazing in forests."

"It is true that there has been a rise, and in many places a very large rise, in prices."

"The replacement of stock, where it has been depleted is a matter which must be left mainly to the people, but Government must assist them liberally with loans at favourable rates of interest for the purchase of cattle and large sums have been disbursed from by Finance Relief Committees from charitable subscriptions. Action has also been taken by Government for the establishment of cattle farms which are to be leased to farmers, Bombay, the United Provinces and Punjab, and arrangements have been made especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces for the encouragement of stud bulls by Government and the District Boards. The Government fully realize the importance of the question to the great agricultural industry of the country, and much has already been done by the Civil Veterinary Department, which has been equipped as rapidly as circumstances permit, to reduce mortality, and to train up a body of skilled assistants to advise the people as to the best means both of avoiding loss, and of improving the arrangements for breeding."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state in answer from the number of accidents and the incidents on Indian railways year by year in each Indian railway during the last five years?"

"Have any special measures been taken on the railways during the same period for the prevention of accidents?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Wynter replied:—

"A statement is taken from the number of accidents and incidental casualties is published for each year in the Railway Board's annual Administrative Report on the railways in India, which can be purchased at bookshops in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Lahore."

"In the report for 1910 the information asked for is contained in appendix 30, pages 122 and 123."

"With reference to the inquiry whether any special measures have been taken on the railways for the prevention of accidents, the answer is that every accident is the subject of special inquiry, under the supervision of personal attention of a Government Inspector of Railways, to elucidate its cause, and to provide a remedy for its recurrence if necessary."

"The result of such inquiry, in 'finding' as to the causes of the accident, and the recommendations as to measures that should be taken, is submitted by each Railway Administration to the Government Inspector, who forwards it to the Railway Board with his remarks."

"The same holds in every accident and the steps that have been taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar accident at their source, therefore before the Railway Board, who carefully consider if the proposed remedy are adequate or not and issue orders accordingly."

"It may be pointed out that railway accidents cannot be entirely prevented, and this applies to every country in the world. Mistakes will occur, but the public may feel assured that every effort is made to minimize them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald asked:—

"Are female ticket collectors employed at all checking stations on Indian Railways? If not, for the greater protection and convenience of female passengers, will serious in that behalf be moved by Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Wynter replied:—

"In some ticket stations are employed at checking stations on most of the Indian Railways and have been employed for some time past."

"Railway Administrations are fully alive to the necessity of providing for the convenience of female passengers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald asked:—

"Is luggage women's sections provided in all trains on Indian Railways for third class passengers? If not, will Government be pleased to look upon the Railway Companies providing such accommodation facilities, especially in trains running at night?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Wynter replied:—

"Under the Railway Act, section 61, Railway Administrations are only bound to provide ladies' accommodation in one compartment reserved for ladies when the train, of which it is a part, runs for a distance exceeding fifty miles."

"The Railway Act imposes no other liability to provide berths in railway carriages, and this liability has been fully complied with, and much more has been done than the law actually required. It is necessary to the request of Government, made some seven years ago, railways have been steadily providing better accommodation for the use of males in all services running as through-traveling long distances, and this accommodation is being steadily added to."

"For instance, up to date the Great Indian Peninsula Railway here fits third class carriages to third class sleeping in their mail and passenger trains. Up to the end of 1908 the total number of carriages on Indian Railways of the Intermediate and third class which had been fitted with berths was 5,364."

"The returns for the year 1909 have not yet been made up."

"Information on this matter is given annually in the Railway Board's Administrative Report."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Playfair, Minister presented the Financial Statement for 1910-1911. He said:—

"On this occasion, when the first Financial Statement under the new rules is presented to your greatly enlarged Council, I may be permitted to refer to a brief retrospect. In February 1909, just fifty years ago, my predecessor and namesake, the Right Honourable James Wilson, in an elaborate speech, laid the various of India's annual financial statements before the Legislative Council of those days. His speech, as I have said, was elaborate; it covered the whole ground of the financial and economic position of India. But the accounts which it introduced, were set forth on a single sheet of paper, printed on a sheet no bigger than the proverbial sheet of rose paper. To this were appended a few statements of debt, trade and cash balances; the whole being barely couched in ten score pages. There was of course no discussion. The revenues for the coming year were estimated at £25 millions and the expenditure at £10 millions. The total estimated trade, imports and exports combined, was valued at just £150 millions [it is now over £500 millions]; and the total debt of India was £95 millions [it is now over £550 millions]. We have gone a long way in these fifty years, and our conditions are widely different from what they were in 1860; but there is a curious parallelism between parts of Mr. Wilson's speech and some of the things which I shall have to say today. He had to deal with a deficit, he had to convey a grave warning (which was long unheeded) of the perilous nature of our public revenue; and he had—as did I in my first day—to suggest additional taxation."

"It is not, however, the matter, but rather the form and the treatment, of our financial statements that I wish to review. The full expending speeches and the total figures before me were embodied by Mr. Wilson's accounts for thirteen years' though about 1890 we had the statement of revenues and expenditures developed and classified into major heads—a far shorter list than we now have, but combined and arranged much in the present style. In 1879 and for the three following years, there were no Budget speeches; the old law of 1864 did not permit the Council to meet for other than legislative business, and the Houses of 1864 did not permit the Council to meet for other than legislative business. But the change of a financial statute published in the Gazette. In 1877, however, with a great business overshadowing the Finance, a Budget meeting had again to be convened, and the statement was presented by Sir John Lubbock in a speech of prodigious length. It covered 60 pages of printed folio, and was supplemented by another 20 pages of a minute in which the Finance Member amplified the figures in fresh detail. In 1881, Major Baring (now Lord Cromartie) entered expensively heavily; but in 1883 he reverted to a speech which occupied 50 printed pages, explaining that there was no other means of describing the figures with accuracy, and that he attempted to make them in the previous year had been misinterpreted. After that came a series of annual sessions, with a wealth of detail, but a decided tendency to technicality. During this period the form in which our figures were presented was now and then worked out under Lord Cromartie's orders; and in 1890, the Fiscal Director set up the explanatory speech or minute into two parts. His intention evidently was that the first part should be mainly a discussion of policy and the second an examination of results. It was some time before this ideal was realized, and Part I in the current years got much more involved with figures, technical and difficult. But in 1903, Sir Charles Darnley got back to the original idea. Part II, prepared by the Financial Secretary, became a detailed exposition of the figures, adapted to the student or the specialist; while Part I was the vehicle used by the Finance Member for a broader review of the position and for his deductions of financial policy."

"Of the nature of the documents on the part financial statements I need say little, as they were described in a picturesque language of the speech with which Sir Edward Baker opened up the Budget debate of two years ago. Prior to 1900 no document at all was permissible. In the following year the rule under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, had come to its term, and members were at liberty to offer any alternative they might wish on the statement, but not to put any motion or divide the Council. The resolutions proposed by the rules became a time lengthening and unproductive one, official members proposed were the whole field of Indian administration, and official members were drawn into the defence of the acts and policy of their departments. There was no other recognized means during the legislative session, either for the former to criticize or for the latter to respond."

"So much for the old order which is now passing. Let us turn to the new. What I submit to the Council is due to the result of direct criticism from the system that has been worked out during the last fifty years. The Financial Statement which the new rules prescribe will be fixed in the net of tabulated figures displaying, in their logical and time-honoured classification, the closed accounts of last year, our latest statement of revenues and expenditures for the current year, and our preliminary forecast for the coming year. The explanatory memorandum which the rules require as the old Part II of previous years. It is prepared, however, in greater detail than before, yet with less repetition; and an attempt is made in it to explain succinctly the increases of the figures under each important head of account, as well as to give a synopsis of our Ways and Means questions. But in order to summarize the history of the figures and to review the general position, I propose to return, as the account which I shall now offer to the Council, our old Part I in slightly different and less technical garb."

"As regards the documents, a still greater change will mark the new procedure. To day the rules do not permit discussion. It would in my own be most foolishly unreasonable to expect members to speak,

about at the apex of the mountain, upon the large and comfortable quadrants which emerge from the Financial Prosemer. But on a later date which I believe Your Lordship intends to fix for next Friday, the Cause will proceed to a short lengthy correspondence with the Convention stage of the estimate in the House of Commons. We shall take up first the consideration of our proposals for fresh taxation, for a new loan, and for additional grants to local Governments. Then, after a short interval, the Council will open available to what I may term Committee of the whole House; and such a 'major head' in the accounts which is open to discussion will be explained in turn by an official member who has special knowledge of the branch of the administration concerned. At both of these stages it will be open to any member, in way of resolution after due notice given, and subject to the usual conventions, to call attention to any matter which is directly relevant to the figures under consideration, to influence the necessary for any vote, or to ask for further information regarding it. All such resolutions, if it were, are to be duly debated. In this way ample opportunity will be afforded for a genuine scrutiny of the estimates by the Council, and for a criticism which is based on personal facts. We believe that this result will be helpful to the Government and will foster the growth of an informed public opinion upon the vital problems of our public finance. Having, during a public service which covers a period not far removed from half a century, attended nearly every financial debate in the Mother of Parliaments, I say that I shall not be considered presumptuous if I venture, in passing, to impress upon Members of Council that it is rather by the painstaking examination of specific items of expenditure than by the framing of abstract resolutions on abstract changes in financial policy that economy can best be obtained. Also that administrative services can be more readily reformed by means of savings effected, than by appeals for additional funds which the finances of India cannot produce without cutting additional burdens upon her people.

Towards the end of March—the 22nd being the date fixed for this year—I shall present the Budget in its final form, after embodying in it all corrections that may reach from the detailed discussion and any other change which the passage of time may necessitate. On that occasion there will be no further debate. At an adjourned meeting, however—fixed for the 29th March—members will be at liberty to make observations on the Budget, without making resolutions or asking the Council to decide. In addition to the new and more intimate discussion on the detailed figures, we then reopen the old theory of general criticism. But I trust that the closing debate will be materially shortened after the supplementary estimates which the estimates will have been subjected at their earlier stages. I can also venture on a hope that questions of wide general policy will not, so far as possible, be tucked up to these proceedings. Other opportunities are now given for raising debates on matters of general interest, and it will be more convenient to deal, and more economical of time, if these opportunities are taken, instead of loading the Budget with dispatches on side issues. There are, it is true, very few aspects of our administration which are not reflected in our Budget; but after all the Budget is primarily a statement for the public servants of the coming year. It is a business document, and it will be to our credit as a Council if we handle it in a business-like manner.

REVENUE ESTIMATES OF 1920-1921.

"When I introduced the Budget for the current year, I stated, a plea for stability and economy. On almost every side there was approval of better economy and saving of funds. But recovery was likely to be slower than it had been, as losses of the country's expenditures from business failures, losses of trade industries of the world, increased, dull and unsteady. At year ago, prices were still high; the country was still feeling the effects of over-expansion and a glut of imports; and the loss of our export revenue was creating uneasiness. That condition has been justified; but we have also been justified in our resolution to face the difficulties of the year without extra taxation, and we now believe that the year will close with a surplus remarkably close to, and slightly in excess of, the small margin of reserve for which we budgeted.

"From the agricultural point of view, the year has been a good one, and the country may be said to have shaken off the effects of the drought of 1917. At the beginning of last April, it is true, there were still over 100,000 persons in receipt of State relief, but distress during the hot weather was nowhere very severe. It was confined for the most part to limited areas in Bihar and the United Provinces, and by July all relief operations were closed. Except in Bengal and parts of the United Provinces, which suffered from a shortage in the winter season, the sowing of the spring harvest was not satisfactory. Later, the improvement became more definitely marked; the winter crops were still good, and the rainfall was unusually abundant and well distributed in nearly every part of the country. Famine and scarcity were at an end, and the autumn and winter harvests were everywhere good, and in many places excellent. Rice and rice crops have been raised in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, while the autumn harvest in the Punjab is estimated to be 11 per cent in excess of the average for the previous five years. The only complaints we have heard—and they are not serious—come from some of the Madras districts which are suffering from the failure of the north-west monsoon in October. In them, however, the rainfall of the previous months replenished the various sources of irrigation, and as serious scarcity is felt, though the yield of the rice and other crops cannot be a full one. In all other parts of the country the accounts of the spring crops are very satisfactory though some rice will be lost in some places. If no untoward event occurs in the next month, an excellent harvest should follow in the ensuing year.

"It was natural therefore and proper that, when the end of the regular seasons showed the agricultural position to be secured, a general air of hopefulness should pervade the country. I am afraid however that it did not penetrate the Finance Department, where the state of the public enterprise was still to be by no means free of anxiety. On making our usual preliminary revision of the estimates in November, we found falling prices, easy money, and a tangible rise in the purchasing power of the people. Trade however was still slack, and the recovery seemed likely to be slow, irregular and hesitating. The local revenues, including large amounts of licence revenue, had been coming in well; but in nearly every other important respect our receipts were below expectations. The most disappointing feature was our Railway earnings, which reflected the slowness of the general improvement. Being almost a true sheet of what we had expected or realized by the end of October, the Government's estimate, particularly from goods and other, indicated how seriously the export trade had been affected; and a marked shortage in the Post Office receipts here testimony to

the fallacies of general business. Our revenue from Opium, from Salt, from Excise, was also largely taxed; while on the other side of the account, our budgeted expenditures seemed likely to be fully required. We were therefore compelled in ordinary parlance to explain the necessity to our Imperial Department and to Local Governments, and to our own people, to maintain a possible economy in view of our diminished resources. The appeal was loudly responded to, and the savings in expenditures which were thus secured have played a considerable part in the improvement of the financial position that has taken place since November.

"To that change there have been other contributory factors—the good harvest of wheat and alfalfa, with their effect both on railway traffic and on the spending power of the peasantry; the increasing activity of the import market; and the big rise in movements which are beginning to flourish, with the accompanying rise in much duties. But the most dramatic feature in the situation has been the sudden and unexpected development of our Opium business—I mean savings for a moment

to explain this movement and the events which led up to it.

"As I mentioned last March, we intended to sell 42,500 chests of Bengal opium during the current financial year; and in view of the fluctuating mood of the Chinese market, we based our estimate of receipts on the earliest average of Rs. 1,350 a chest. In Malwa we had apparently reached a certain degree. The Bengal market was full, and duty had been paid in advance upon a very large quantity of opium which still lay in Malwa and which the recently imposed restrictions would not allow to be shipped until 1912. In the circumstances, though it was impossible to forecast how the trade might move, we assumed that further payments of duty against the 1912 shipments might be expected, and we budgeted accordingly for the receipt of duty upon something between 4,000 and 4,500 chests. Up to October, our collection account justified. The Chinese market was full, with a slightly rising tendency. The prices fetched by our Bengal opium varied between Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,400; and the clearance from Malwa was not more than what ordinarily be required for local consumption. In October, however, a sharp rise in the Chinese prices took place. I need not discuss the complicated factors in the remarkable speculation movement which was thus established, and over which, so far as the Chinese market is concerned, we had of course absolutely no control. The best result of the movement was another rush to pay duty in advance. The trade had got wind of our proposal in which I shall state hereafter—to give Malwa a larger share of the 1912 export; and although we had guaranteed no priority of shipment after 1912, the exporters were prepared to take their chance and, so to speak, to regularize their claim. During the first half of November, duty was paid on 17,000 chests, while the Indian authorities very properly stopped the rush and refused to accept any more payments. We were at the time in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the distribution, as between Bombay and Calcutta, of our reduced exports; and as soon as that matter was settled, we decided how to deal with our unexpected windfall of revenue. The decision was to retain the duty paid in respect of chests which under our revised programme could be shipped in 1911; to grant priority of shipment to those chests on the order in which duty had been received; and to refund all payments that had been made in respect of chests which could not be either used for home consumption or exported to China in 1911, thus leaving us free hand regarding the 1912 exports. This closed the episode for the time being, so far as concerns the Malwa revenue. But the excitement in the Chinese market had as a consequence and startling effect upon our Calcutta prices also. From Rs. 1,350 a chest in October, the selling price suddenly bounded up to Rs. 1,800 in November; and even this price, anticipated for nearly half a century, was outstripped in January, when the average rose up to Rs. 2,000, only to be again and still more violently exceeded by the figure of Rs. 3,500 which was obtained at the sale in the current month.

"The net result of this great appreciation in the value of Indian opium in China is that our revenue in the current year, after deducting the refunds to which I referred above, will gain about Rs. 1,600,000 beyond what we budgeted for. So far as possible, the windfall has been utilized on the sound principle of meeting non-recurring liabilities which would otherwise have hampered our finances in future years. We have in that way been enabled to reduce the depleted balances of Bengal, Malwa, Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces; to complete our promised grant to the Pangong river training scheme; and in various other directions to fulfil obligations which will lighten the burden on the general revenue authorities.

"Such being the main features in this eventful and difficult year, I proceed to show how far our original estimates of revenue and expenditures have been supported or modified by the results as we see now before us, with the slight figure of six months in our possession. I shall do so in round figures and on general lines, neglecting minor variations.

"REVENUE.

"The total revenue which we expected, when our Budget for the year was framed, was £73,386,500. The revenue we now hope to realize is £74,051,700, being an improvement of £665,200. The Provincial section will be better by £798,750, the bulk of which comes from the improvement in the land revenue and from the additional grants that we are making to those Local Governments. The Imperial section, on the other hand, shows a deterioration of £245,900, and it is in the explanation of this figure that I arrive at the General's statement.

"Land Revenue is the first head under which our estimate has been materially varied. The two barometer have enabled the current revenue to be estimated promptly, as well as an exceptionally large slice of the revenue which lay over since the last finance. The total income due our Imperial share will be £283,000. The Imperial portion of this would be roughly one-third; but instead of showing the increase, the Imperial Government is actually content with an amount of Land Revenue which is some 10 per cent below our original estimate by £491,000. The apparent anomaly has already been explained, for it is by transferring the necessary amounts from our own share of the receipts to the two Bhopals and the Local Governments concerned that we give effect to the grants made to the two Bhopals and the Local Governments in aid of their distressed finances. Apart from this, all the other grants and loans granted Provinces in aid of their distressed finances, and not more than to Provincial authorities, so the Imperial revenue are true grants and loans, and not more than to Provincial authorities. The largest of the grants is the £1,100,000 (gross) by which we benefit from Opium; and the largest of the loans is £61,000 by which we are aided, not by loans but by grants in aid of our Budget Deficit. Of the latter, about £75,000 is due to small increases in the working expenses on

certain estimates where the charges for opium, revenues and such had been under-estimated. The balance represents a shortage in the public treasury, due to the slow recovery in business, the fairly moderate rate of crops, and the depression in the wool trade. Losses arising from the Ganges flood and the adjoining country are most prominent among the losses; the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with its big open contractors, and the lines which traverse Southern India have done very much better; but the losses outweigh the gains.

"I would now ask the Council for a moment to balance these three discrepancies from our original estimate. On the one hand we have the surplus of £1,200,000 from Opium. This is a departure from our estimate which is due to the vigorous of a market glutted by wholly abnormal prices and somewhat outside our control. Upon the other hand, we have, first, the reduction of £100,000 in the Imperial receipts from Land Revenue. As I have explained, this is more than accounted for by the grants made out of our opium receipts to Local Governments and to local bodies in order to fulfil obligations that we should otherwise have had to defer. Secondly, we have the drop of £800,000 in our net Railway receipts. You see how closely these three variations balance; and now, if you combine them, you will find that the aggregate discrepancy between the Budget estimate and that which I now present, taking all our other sources of Imperial revenue, is the comparatively small amount of £110,000. In the total there are no individual discrepancies of any importance; and I venture to say that the result is not an unsatisfactory proof of the care with which our original estimates were framed, and that it reflects very great credit on the officers of the Finance Department.

"The most prominent of the minor differences appear under Customs, Excise and Interest. The Customs revenue will probably fall about £150,000 below our Budget figure. The imports of petroleum, wool and manufactured articles generally have been dull, and the balance of this year's rice exports has helped to pull down our estimate. In spite of its higher yield from sugar and from farm sugar, Exports will yield us about £200,000 less than we had budgeted, and half of this has will fall on Imperial revenues. The steady progress of reform (including the revivification of judicial activity) and the development of the railway system, which has placed during the recent years of prosperity; and in some parts of India these advances appear to have been supplemented by very welcome movements in favour of temperance. The variations under Interest lie in the opposite direction from those I have just mentioned. It shows an improvement of £100,000 over the Budget figure, due partly to increased receipts from interest on securities of railway capital by companies in India, and partly to the successful employment by the Secretary of State of his spare balances in short loans in the London money-market.

Expenditure.

"I turn now to the expenditure of the year which is coming to its close. We had budgeted to spend £76,750,000, our latest figures indicate that we shall spend only £75,200,000, and that the Imperial share of the saving will be £200,000. To this very satisfactory result the chief contributors have been the Army. The total reduction on our budgeted provision for Military Services will be about £200,000, affected partly in general response to our call for economy last November, and partly by slower purchases of ordnance and other stores in England. I shall return to this subject in more detail a little later. The other chief economies occur under the education and intelligence of the various Civil Departments, where we expect a saving of £122,000, and under the changes on account of Civil Works, which will be £110,000 less than we provided in the Budget. We have been able, not without some sacrifice, to secure a general curtailment of expenditure throughout, under these few prominent heads, to no less than £600,000; and there are a number of minor reductions which it is not easy to specify. Against these, there are substantial increases over the Budget grants under three heads: but it is gratifying to observe that in two of these cases there has been only a nominal, and not a real, increase of expenditure. The first of these is Education, where we shall require an addition of £120,000 to our original figure; this being almost wholly due to our decision, as I have already explained, to return the duty paid to Malabar States which ceased to exist in China before 1912. The second case of material over-expenditure appears under the Finance Relief and Insurance grant. By the proffered contribution of that grant, my hope in the budget, although rather far from expenditure (whether Imperial or Provincial) or for productive works, in a year when the total grant does not exceed the projected deficit, is not added to our various services but goes substantially to swell that portion of the grant which is used for the relief or avoidance of debt. In other words, it is not only our general balance with a view to capital expenditure, and must thus be debited against revenue. The result in the current year is that the Imperial share of the Finance grant will be raised by £200,000, being the amount by which the grants taken by Local Governments for the cost of direct finance relief have happily proved to be unnecessary. The third chief source of our budget overruns appears in our Interest charges, which we expect to be £120,000 higher than the original estimate. This is partly due to a smaller share in the total, having been charged to the Railway and Insurance accounts; partly to a change in the average rate, which is accumulated on the 1st of July every year; and partly to the higher discount which the Secretary of State had to pay on his India bills in England.

"I may now briefly summarize the finances of the year so far as the Imperial section of the accounts is concerned. We budgeted for a surplus of £250,000; we now hope to realize a surplus of £250,000. Our revenues has declined by £100,000 but our charges have been reduced by £150,000, the balance of £250,000 representing the improvement in our surplus. Considering the difficulties of the year, I regard this result as distinctly satisfactory. It is possible that some further changes may be necessary before we finally dispose of these estimates at the end of March, for the Council will fully realize that the present statement is—technically at least—a preliminary draft; but I do not anticipate any substantial alterations.

— ROBERT ELLIOTT FOR 1914-1511.

"It is with some reflections that I leave the narrative of a chequered but not unsuccessful year, to take up a less agreeable task. The new financial year which will begin five weeks hence, gives promise of opening under favourable auspices, with good harvests, active markets, expanding trade. The heavy outflow of capital from abroad, both in gold and in Council deposits, tends to the prosperity which is expected in the private finances of the country. Do we anticipate an equal buoyancy in the public domain? In many respects I do. We believe that the money market is adequate, the land revenue will be practically collected, that our customs receipts will rise, our railways

do well, and most of our other heads of revenue show an improvement. But unfortunately I cannot expect a surplus, without the help of additional taxation, which, accordingly it will be my inevitable duty to propose. For the state of affairs there are two main and adverse reasons. In the first place, the reduction of our exports of opium to China will cause a serious fall in our opium revenue. In the second place, we are obliged to abandon in Eastern Bengal and Assam a much larger share of its land revenue than it has hitherto retained; for the present owners of the Land Government have passed a bill (introduced for the month of the new year). These two factors determine the position for 1916-1917. Apart from these we should have been able to meet the normal growth of our expenditures from our growing revenues. Though I view with grave anxiety the steady growth of our expenditures, yet I realize that, without a general re-arranging of our mode of public charges, we cannot avoid definitely these necessities of a temporary and unexpected character which have been imposed upon us in the last two years. I should have been prepared therefore to budget for a moderate addition to the current year's charges and to look to the normal improvement of our revenues to cover that addition without making for any extra taxation. But the loss under Opium and the needs of Eastern Bengal have made equilibrium impossible, and a permanent strengthening of our revenues is inevitable. The best way in which I can explain the necessity will be to take the current through the alterations which we wish to make for expenditures in 1916-1917; to examine how far our revenues, in normal conditions and with the existing mode of taxation, would have been sufficient for our charges; to show where, and by how much, it will fall short; and finally to describe the special measures to which we consider necessary to equate our resources with our requirements.

"Expenditure"

"The total expenditure which we have to provide for in 1916-1917 is £71,812,500. This is £5,561,550 in excess of our total estimated expenditure in the current year; but £1,161,000 of the difference is due to increased charges which will be met from Provincial revenues, so that the increased amount which I have to provide is really £4,400,550. The Council may take it that out of this sum, £190,000 is required by the commercial departments of Government, and £250,000 by those ordinary administrative services from which we receive no direct monetary return. A further and more trifling sum that it will be sufficient to consider the income on falling under five groups of heads—Interest, Posts and Telegraphs, Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, Military and Navy, and Military Services. The five groups of services which I have just named are going to cost us almost exactly £15,000,000 more than they have done in 1915-1916; the minor variations may safely be neglected.

"The interest charges, which form the first of my five groups, are shown under various heads, but in the aggregate they come to nearly £6,000,000 more than in the current year. The interest on ordinary debt, as I will explain immediately, will hardly be metted at all in India, but there is a small increase of about £270,000 in England. On the small loan, which we propose to take in India, one total discount charge (apart from all questions of the rate) should be under than they were this year; and we ought not to have interest to pay on advances to our treasury from the other branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, as was the case for a few months in 1916-1917; so that on the whole our interest charges should not cover a net addition to our annual liabilities in this year. But in England, the rate is different. A full year's interest has to be paid on the sterling part of it, with an increase which the Secretary of State raised last month, and increased payments have to be made in the sinking funds which are now established for meeting the demand on our English loans. I will have to explain £118,000 of the total increased expenditure under interest. By far the greater part of this is a consequence of the fresh capital which certain of the Companies working their lines will raise and deposit at the India Office and they require it. About half of the balance represents debts incurred as in India in certain complicated transactions with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, which I need not describe in detail, the remainder goes for my increasing interest liabilities on foreign bank deposits, as the new general securities fund, and the like. Probably the whole of the increase which I have been describing under the head of a compulsory and inevitable result of the extension of our English expenditures to productive works.

"The second category of increased expenditure is our Post Office and Telegraph charges, where we expect a growth of about £30,000. In the case of the Post Office the growth is small (£25,000) and of normal character; and it is more than covered by increased receipts. The third and fourth sub-items comprise the additional provision in next year's estimate for ordinary Public Works (roads, buildings, etc.) and for the salaries and expenses of what are known as the Civil Departments. The total bill of this salary is met by local Government, Government, and Provincial revenues, but under charges, both in England and in India, are not exclusively Imperial, and show an increase of about £180,000. For that part of the demand on our operations which will take place next year, we have provided for £160, which is £150,000 more than in the current year. The other individual variations are of comparatively small importance, and the total excess allowed under Civil Departments is £90,000. On ordinary Public Works the increased expenditures will be £28,000; this much being considered necessary in order to allow of the progress of a number of works which had to be postponed in the current year. The fifth category is the Military charges, in which I shall return later and in more detail. The expenditure here is taken at £28,000 more than in the current year. Out of this amount, £19,000 goes to the combined naval and military operations which have had to be undertaken to check piracy in the Persian Gulf, and £400,000 are for the general purposes of military efficiency. As I have said, I shall take up this subject again, but I wish to emphasize that what we are providing for military expenditures next year is an addition (apart from the Persian Gulf expenditure) considerably less than we provided in the current year's budget. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, however, gave me his verbal co-operation—for, with I believe the opportunity of thinking him—a reduction expenditure at a time when the outlook was causing us serious anxiety. The result being, £19,000 more than, a very welcome reduction in the 1916-1917 estimate. To measure every year's growth with what has already been spent in the current year, is (as I have said), the temporary enrichment of expenditures new in fact could not be a permanent reduction.

"Revenue"

"I must proceed to consider our probable income, and its adequacy to meet our budget of expenditures. Our Imperial requirements for 1916-1917, as I have briefly described them, demand a provision of £50,557,500. During the year which is now closing, we expect our Imperial revenues to be £49,228,000. To maintain our equilibrium therefore, we must be able to avoid an increasing the revenue by

close on a million sterling; while we shall have to get considerably more if we are to budget for a reasonable surplus or working balance, such as every prudent Government must have on. In order to see whether this is practicable, I will now ask the Council to go very briefly through the chief heads of revenue with me and ascertain what increases they will yield. In this enumeration, we had better leave Land Revenue and Opium to the end, as they will require somewhat careful examination.

From Railways, at the outset, it is apparent that we must expect much satisfaction. The gross receipts of State lines show a remarkable improvement of nearly £1,20,000, but the increase in current expenses is almost equally great. The Railway Board, who are the responsible officers of the Government in the matter, state that the economies which we are now realizing stem from the interest of our railway development, to at least temporarily reduced, and that advantage should be taken of our increased earnings to push on the more essential repairs and repairs which on several lines have recently been deferred. I have been obliged to accept their view, and I have budgeted for a net improvement of only £10,000 from our railway revenues as a whole. Most of our other main heads however promise better. From Customs, on the existing tariff, we should expect an improvement of £115,000. There is a steady upward trend in imports, which ought to manifest, and give us moderate increases, particularly from liquors, petroleum, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles generally; while in view of the big crops in Burma and Bengal, the net export may reasonably be taken to figure some 20 per cent higher than was realized in the last good year, 1905-1906. A substantial increase in Excise duties is equally certain even if there were no further enhancement in duties. There is invariably a rise after a year of good harvests, and that product are being mostly worn down by the strengthening of the previous harvests in the different provinces. We estimate therefore that our share of the revenue from this source will be, at the present rates of duty, some £100,000 better than in the current year. The Posts and Telegraphs, under the division of the revival in trade, should give an increase of £16,000. A group of other heads, which are all more or less sensitive to the general condition of the people—Salt, Stamp, Income-tax and Moat—will yield, as we estimate, an improvement of about £140,000. Imposts receipts will be diminished by the plentiful rainfall, and Interest is taken at a reduced figure as the Secretary of State's possible balance may not be so high as in the current year. But against these we are able to set a number of minor increases under Spirits and a variety of other heads which I need not enumerate. The chief of these is the military receipts, from which we hope for an improvement of £85,000, owing to the new arrangements for clothing, larger sales of daily produce, and other items.

The net result for all the heads with which I have thus briefly dealt is an anticipated increase of £200,000 in next year's receipts. I come now to our land revenue estimate, which is affected by the absence of further arrears and works out to about 30 lakhs below what we anticipated realizing in 1909-1910. The Imperial share of this Government would, in natural course, be about £105,000, but we were we should have to set the large improvement that has its origin in the peculiar circumstances of the current year. I refer to the subsidies which our recent Opium receipts have enabled us to make to certain provinces and local bodies, and which aggregate about £85,000. These grants being non-recurring, their absence from next year's account would have absorbed the decrease in arrears collection and would the Imperial share of the land revenue by £205,000 net. Add this to the increase of £200,000 under the other improving heads of revenue, and it is apparent that we should have almost fully recovered the increase of £3,20,000 in expenditure. At the new rate of some reduction, I trust I have made it abundantly clear that we have not allowed any measure of expenditure which could not have been met from the normal and moderate expenses of our ordinary revenues.

We thus return to the original question which pertains with Eastern Bengal and Assam. How the necessary sum, for a review of the Provincial settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. How the necessary sum, I will discuss later; for the present all I need mention is the result, viz., that we have agreed, with the Secretary of State's approval, to increase the Land Government's share of the revenue which it collects by £255,000, involving an equivalent recurring loss to Imperial Exchequer. The second and by far the greater of our difficulties is the loss in Opium revenue, which we estimate (net, after certain adjustments) at £362,000 as compared with the present year.

When the agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered with China, on our behalf was announced, it was at once apparent how seriously the Indian revenues were bound to be affected. The effects of the enrichment of our opium exports have hitherto been somewhat obscured by the reason which I have already described about a year ago and today. But they are now coming into operation, and their operation is all the more vigorous because it has been deferred. In the calendar year 1909, we shall be required by the agreement to export 5,144 chests less than in the calendar year 1908. Translating this unrequited loss into terms of the financial year, we are left only 25,548 chests of Bengal opium in 1910-1911 against the 42,300 chests auctioned in 1909-1910. In the current year we take the average selling price at Rs. 1,118 a chest; for next year, owing to the continued high price in China, we believe that Rs. 1,250 a chest is a reasonably safe assumption. The result is that, on Bengal opium by itself, we hope to restrict our loss to £140,000. But by no means opium, a comparison of the actual exports of the two years affords no guide to the financial position. As I have explained before, the whole of the day's produce is on the exports permissible up to the end of December 1910 has already passed into our treasury, and for this good and sufficient reason we do not budget for receiving any further than in Malacca opium during the financial year 1910-1911. The consequence is that, as compared with the receipts during the current year, we must prepare for a loss of £140,000.

I have now explained our requirements. I have given an estimate of what our revenues would be under normal conditions. I have shown where the conditions are more or less than normal, and I have described the gap that actually intervenes between our requirements and our resources—a gap which may readily be measured by the shortage of £4,17,000 due to opium and the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. To fill that gap, the Government of India are compelled to impose extra taxation which is estimated to yield £4,10,000.

—From *Franchise*.

The taxation which we propose falls under three main heads. The bulk of what we require will be raised by increasing the existing Customs duties on liquors, on tobacco, on sugar and on petroleum. In this way we hope to obtain an additional revenue of 1,907,000. Certain consequential abatements in the same duties upon local and so-called "foreign" liquors made in India will bring in a further 2,50,000. The balance, or 953,000, we propose to take by enhancing the three duties on,

control instruments which I shall examine later. The Government of India have sent some to this division without the most anxious consideration. There was no anything, the defect there was in temporary palliative for it. The profits from our tobacco will no doubt improve, and the stability of most of our other kinds of revenue is happily assured. But we must be prepared to see the decline in our opium receipts as other than permanent, and in the present emergency as Mr. Chann's achievements, we must keep in view the possibility of its being continued. Nor can we, apart altogether from the opium question, shut our eyes to the heavy demands upon the Indian exchequer which is ahead of us, in the case of expenses, to enter only one pressing requirement. It has become our clear duty to strengthen the hands of our revenue, and we have endeavored to do so in the way which will be least burdensome to the country. A variety of other schemes for increased revenues, several of which will readily occur to the minds of my Honorable friends, were fully considered, but the balance of advantage seemed to rest with the combination which I have described, and this has the full approval of the Secretary of State.

So far as our Customs proposals are concerned, we have held fast by the general principle that our tariff is a revenue, and not a protective tariff. But substantial duties on wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are in no way inconsistent with that principle, while they constitute one of the most legitimate forms of taxation in every civilized country. Our proposals regarding liquors are intended to simplify the existing policy, and to raise them by from 20 to 50 per cent. Upon tobacco the present taxation is one mark of revenue on small-sized, and nothing at all on small-sized tobacco—a thoroughly antiquated. In 1857-1858 over 5 million pounds of tobacco were imported into India, and at that time the Government were £230,000; in England it would have paid forty times as much. What we now propose is a set of rules which, in the case of cigarettes, is represented by Rs. 5 a lb. They may diminish import for a time, but inevitably they may check the rapid growth of the cigarette habit, which is not without its danger to the young generation in India. On petroleum we simply propose to raise the present rate from 1 anna to 1½ anna per gallon. On sugar we intend to take a third of a million in 1909 instead of the 5 per cent. of ad valorem which is now paid. The enormous import of these two commodities makes them out as fitting subjects for an increased contribution to the exchequer, and we prefer to take the extra taxation which we require by substantial duties upon a few articles of consumption having rather than by interfering with the all-round ad valorem rate upon a variety of less important articles, many of which may be described as necessities.

I hope I shall not be charged with framing a swindle budget. In the sense which may be seen indicated on Bryant and May's match boxes ("Support Home Industries") I think it would be good; and if the outcome of the changes I have laid before Council result in some rearrangement of Indian industries, if the one shall not regret it, but I would emphasize the fact that the advanced nations claim are attributable solely to the progressive necessity of adding additional revenues. There is not the slightest intention towards a protective customs tariff. Even in free-trade England we have always imposed considerable customs duties, not to protect industries but to raise revenue. That is all we are doing in India; and I cannot but think that in countries which depend solely on agriculture, where the population is poor and there are no large and profitable manufactures, it will be long before you can dispense with customs revenue as a part of the revenue essential for the development of the country.

The business which we propose in Stamp duties will touch only a limited class of documents. We do not interfere with the changes on lands, mortgages, leases, mortgages, leases or receipts. But we intend to raise the duty on bills of exchange, on the issue and transfer of shares and debentures, and on agreements for the sale of those securities. Full details of the new rates are given in the Bill which will be presented to the Council to-day to give effect to the changes.

With the aid of these new taxes, we hope to secure an Imperial revenue of £30,000,000 in the coming year. I have already stated our expenditures requirements at £20,537,000, so that we budget for a surplus of £9,463,000. It is a very, very small margin for a year in which many surprises may await us, and any shortage in the account would sweep it clean away. But our estimates throughout are extremely cautious; we were anxious to avoid the levy of a single exceptional tax of extra taxation; and with reasonable good fortune I trust that a modest surplus will carry us through, as it has done in the current year. I invite the Council to consider our situation with the present difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England; for the £10,000,000 of extra taxation in France (as the loan of £4,000,000 with which France hopes to cover its deficit last year) or the £10,000,000 which has been loaned upon Germany for the current needs of the administration in these two years.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

"I find, now in some detail, that, with the foregoing remarks with view of the Military Department, I begin with the Military account, the expenditure upon which under their various heads for the year is as follows:—

| | Army. | Naval. | | | | Total. | All Military Expend. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| | | Naval. | Military Works. | Special Services. | Total. | | |
| 1904-1905 | £ 3,452,000 | £ 1,012,200 | £ 1,511,000 | 103,200 | 21,888,000 | 26,468,400 | 26,468,400 |
| 1905-1906 | 3,447,212 | 445,000 | 1,285,000 | 108,000 | 49,415,900 | 54,612,112 | 54,612,112 |
| 1906-1907 | 3,137,100 | 418,900 | 707,500 | 10,000 | 25,699,000 | 30,362,500 | 30,362,500 |
| 1907-1908 (Budget) | 3,254,000 | 412,000 | 615,000 | 12,000 | 25,000,000 | 29,283,000 | 29,283,000 |
| 1908-1909 (Forecast) | 16,416,000 | 418,100 | 852,000 | 14,500 | 26,200,000 | 33,200,600 | 33,200,600 |
| 1909-1910 (Budget) | 16,400,000 | 426,200 | 870,000 | 1,200 | 26,800,000 | 33,507,400 | 33,507,400 |

"I mentioned last year that it had been decided to submit the grant for special expenditure and to present to this House which was in force prior to 1904-05. Foremost in our minds for this purpose is the grant authorized by the date of our finances. During the first year ending with 1903-04 a sum of about £10 million in all was allotted. This followed Lord Kitchener's reorganization and re-distribution scheme. In presenting these charges and surpluses on the work already begun and meeting ordinary requirements, which provided themselves from time to time we spent about £7 millions between the years 1904-05 and 1908-09.

"In March last entirely new conditions presented themselves. The general financial position was not satisfactory and, as regards military expenditure, we were faced with the obligation to provide for nearly £4 million for the increased payments to the War Office on account of the British Army in India and for the pay contingencies to the Indian Army. The money for food supplies was also still rising. To meet these new charges, all of them practically unavoidable, without throwing an additional burden upon general revenues we had to economize in many directions, and as our political relations had improved it was decided to proceed more deliberately with schemes of reorganization. After restricting the provision to the lowest level the Budget figure for 1909-10 was placed at about £28,000 less than that of the previous year.

"Consequently the extent to which this year's Budget had to be cut down and the extraordinary demands which I have alluded to above, our latest estimate of the probable surplus of the year discloses a very satisfactory state of affairs. The net military expenditure for 1909-10 is expected to be £250,000 less than that of 1908-09; the reduction being due in the main to a calculated decrease in food charges in India and in expenditure on stores in England. This position has enabled us to take in hand at once the improvement of the accommodation for the Indian Army, a measure of importance and urgency to which the Commander-in-Chief called our attention some time after his arrival. It has become obvious that, with the persistent rise in prices and wages, comfortable and durable buildings are no longer to be constructed at the cost which was previously regarded as sufficient. In the face of which we now have laid out we are adopting a sound type of construction and are restricting the operations to the Military Works Service instead of to regularized agency.

"The other principal measures involving special expenditure which we have undertaken are referred to in the Memorandum explaining the Financial Statement. I will merely mention that we have established on the current year a Cavalry School of instruction; the organization of the new artillery ammunition columns has been practically completed; progress has been made with the provision of accommodation for additional troops on Quetta, Jhelum, Ahmednagar and Nowshera; and there has been an advance in the output of quick-firing guns and short rifles from the firm and Rifle Factories. We have also improved the arrangements for financial control by extending to all British troops and the Supply and Transport Corps the new system under which accounting and audit duties are undertaken in separate offices and by naming two more Audit officers to Divisional Headquarters. Finally we have had to provide for the expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf. Of the total sum which we have allotted for this purpose, viz., £118,000, a sum of £44,000 will fall into the accounts of the present year.

"For the coming year, apart from the special provision for the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, we propose to allow £1,000,000 less than the amount provided in the current year's Budget. We have been able to provide for a somewhat larger expenditure in special measures than in the year and to reduce some of the temporary reductions made in March last. Among the more important measures with which we propose to proceed in 1910-11 are the improvement of accommodation for the Indian Army, and the building operations referred to above; the organization of military companies for maintaining communications in the field, a requirement which is now universally recognized as essential; the purchase of horses to commence the reorganization of an artillery reserve; and the supply of ironworking tools to the field army and of a uniform pattern of rifle carrying equipment to the Indian Cavalry.

"We anticipate a further increase in the output of guns and rifles from our factories, but it is necessary to supplement the local production of rifles by purchases from Home, and we have accordingly provided funds for this purpose. The Royal Ordnance Ammunition in India is being reorganized, and we expect a considerable saving from this measure. We are also reconsidering the system of Ordnance Factory accounts on the advice of the House of Lords.

"For the expenditure in 1909-10 on the arms traffic operations we have provided £178,000. On the other hand we have been able to maintain a large part of the reduction in our cash demands which has been effected during the current year; we anticipate a further substantial improvement in regard to the food charges, and we hope to obtain a considerable saving by using the U.S.N.S. Service in the Home troops service for two regiments and dispensing with that extent with the employment of hired transports.

"We have also been able to provide for a possible increase in the railway rates for military traffic, consequent on the decision of the Railway Commission to modify the inclusive arrangements made two years ago for the adoption of a vehicle mileage rate for military traffic, which, though administratively advantageous, is thought to involve an undue loss to the railways.

REVENUE

"It has become customary to bring together in this part of the Financial Statement the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years and the similar estimate for 1910-11. I accordingly present the table as usual; it includes all capital outlay, whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed or assisted companies.

| | 1903-1906. | 1907-1907. | 1907-1908. | 1908-1909. | 1909-1910
(Revised). | 1910-1911
(Budget). |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Open lines (including rolling stock) | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Lines under construction— | | | | | | |
| (a) Started in previous years | 2,981,270 | 2,829,000 | 2,908,000 | 1,205,500 | 1,775,500 | 3,434,200 |
| (b) Started in current year | 205,547 | 274,875 | — | 185,500 | 465,500 | 244,500 |
| | 3,186,817 | 3,103,875 | 2,908,000 | 1,391,000 | 2,241,000 | 3,678,700 |

"On the 31st March 1908, the total length of open lines was 30,468 74 miles, classified according to gauge as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 5' 6" gauge | — | — | — | — | — | 18,000 00 |
| Metre | — | — | — | — | — | 12,000 00 |
| Hybrid gauge (5' 6" and 5') | — | — | — | — | — | 1,500 00 |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | 31,500 00 |

At the end of 1908-1909, 33,149 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, amounting 47 millions acres of cultivated land; the area actually irrigated in the year was 22,157,656 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net income of £12 per acre, on the capital outlay of £25 millions, after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,226,000.

The revised estimate for 1909-1910 shows a net profit of £1,332,500 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7·94 per cent. At the end of the present year we expect to have 35,401 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to amount 47,200,000 acres of arable land; and we hope actually to have irrigated about 31½ millions acres during the year. In addition to the main irrigation, there are altogether 41 projects which are either under construction, or awaiting sanction or being sanctioned by the professional advisers of the Government; of these 14 are productive and 27 protective. They are designed to irrigate 3·81 million acres and 1·31 million acres, respectively, at a total capital cost of nearly £11½ millions and £2½ millions, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net return of 7·40 per cent. on the outlay.

The most important works which require sanction during the year are the Tundla projects in the Central Provinces and the Hathora Branch of the Upper Ganges canal in the United Provinces. A reference to the former project was made in paragraph 53 of the last year's Financial Statement. It is one of the most promising schemes of the class of protective irrigation works, as it will protect a large tract of country which has suffered severely from drought in recent years. The estimated return on its capital outlay is 8·9 per cent., and work will be started as soon as we are in a position to allot funds from our current resources. The Hathora Branch canal is designed to cover portions of the Allahabad, Etah and Azam districts of the United Provinces where it will irrigate an area of 169,500 acres annually. It is a work of the productive category, the return on the capital outlay being estimated at 10·31 per cent. Subsidy projects continue to be made in the construction of the three canals mentioned in the Trade and Navigation Report, but it is feared that the original estimate of cost will be largely exceeded. It has been decided to adopt a level crossing instead of a siphon to avoid the water from the Upper Ganges across the Rapti river for the supply of the Lower Bari Doab canal.

The important Sind project for the construction of a barrage at Sukkur, and for the system of dykes and levees to take care of it, has been under consideration; the design for the barrage is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Porto-Georgio-Jinnah Feeder scheme has also been under consideration during the year. Mention was made of these projects in paragraphs 55 and 60 of our last Financial Statement.

"Cotton."

"I fear the Council must be weary of my references to Opium; but I must return to the subject again for a few minutes. It is a question of great importance to our revenue and to the interests both in British India and in China, especially to many humble people for whom the poppy cultivation is their daily bread. As far as our arrangements with China are concerned, our position is the same as when I discussed it last year, though we still positively continue our progressive reduction of exports (in 1911 which we don't altogether evidence as to the success or otherwise of China's efforts to put down cultivation and consumption. But in one important respect, we have made a change in our domestic arrangements. We have decided to alter the distribution of our exports, so as to allow the Malay States a larger share in them during the next three years. The criterion as to this may be the lower price of Malacca Opium to be obtained, and the capital locked up in them to be reduced, and to afford the Borneo and Malacca more time to adapt themselves to the possible decline in poppy cultivation. We are enabled to make this change by the greater readiness of the Straits States to take to other crops. It may be surmised that I should take the opportunity of announcing the figures of export that will be permitted in the next three calendar years, on the assumption that the prohibition of our exports to China will continue. They are as follows:—

| Year | Number of chests | | |
|------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | Bengal. | Malwa. | TMA. |
| 1911 | 31,600 | 31,200 | 16,100 |
| 1912 | 29,200 | 31,200 | 15,100 |
| 1913 | 26,800 | 31,200 | 14,100 |

"Meanwhile, the policy of reducing and concentrating cultivation in Bengal is being steadily pursued; and, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, an important step will be taken in that direction next year by the amalgamation of the two Agents."

"In my last Financial Statement, I made reference to a meeting of the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in February 1908. Its proceedings had not then reached us, and the bearing of its recommendations on India was uncertain. Since then, however, we have had an opportunity of examining the Commission's conclusions, and the Council will naturally adopt some resolution of the attitude of the Government of India towards the policy which the Commission advised. I cannot enter into any detail because we are still awaiting the local Government's consent, and accordingly with the Secretary of State on a number of the questions involved. But the Commission was a thoroughly representative body; its conclusions were unanimous; and there is nothing in its findings to deter us from accepting and attempting to the general principles which it had drawn. We accept them all the more readily that the interests of India were simply and ably presented on the Commission by our representative, Mr. S. B. Banerjee. Armed by his knowledge of the subject, the Commission was enabled to appreciate the importance and complexity of the opium problem in this country."

"Out of the nine Resolutions in which the Commission formulated its advice, only four have a direct bearing on India. Resolution No. 2 recommends measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking. I need not remind the Council how near we are in India to the legal extinction of the

particular form of the opium habit. Absolute prohibition is virtually our ideal, and we are prepared to take every reasonable step towards enforcing it, as our action in the past has clearly shown. In Burma we have had to deal with special difficulties, and our experience there as to how, strictly but even in that province absolute prohibition for foreigners, as well as for Burmese, will be taken into serious consideration. The difficulties will be great but they are not insuperable, and we are very ready to give the whole question our best attention. The Commission's third Britishness suggests that we should re-examine our regulations for the use of opium in the light of the experience gained by other countries. This we are prepared to do. We retain full liberty to protect the legitimate household and medicinal use of opium; but increasing stringent approach in use as a luxury or an intoxicant. Higher rates of duty and more rigorous provisions when necessary, must have our strict approval. Resolution No. 5 advises the adoption of reasonable schemes for prohibiting the export of opium and its preparation in any country which forbids their entry. The exact mechanism for giving effect to this advice will require examination; but the principle involved is equitable and we fully accept it. The fifth Resolution—the last with which we are immediately concerned—urges on each Government the control in its own territories of the manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine or any analogous substance. We gladly welcome the recommendation. The opium habit and the cocaine habit are becoming serious dangers in India; the enforcing of prohibition through the control of imports and of manufacture is a matter of extreme difficulty; and it is only by the proper regulation of the supply of these drugs in the regions that we are likely to hold them in check. It will thus be seen, I trust, that the Government of India are in full accord with the views expressed by the Commission and will take any practicable means of making them effective.

"PROVINCIAL FINANCE."

"I want now say a word about the finance of the provinces—a subject which has recently caused no small uneasiness to the Government of India. For all the previous taken together, we have the following results:—

| | | Actual,
1906-1907. | Revised,
1906-1907. | Actual,
1907-1908. |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Revenue | .. .. . | Rs. 31,371,264 | Rs. 31,427,720 | Rs. 31,144,320 |
| Expenditure | .. .. . | 31,839,147 | 31,265,590 | 32,270,213 |
| Surplus | .. .. . | .. .. . | 462,130 | .. .. . |
| Deficit | .. .. . | 467,883 | .. .. . | 427,893 |

"The surplus in the current year is in reality fictitious, being due partly to abnormally heavy collections of Land Revenue and partly to the special rebates which, with the Imperial Government helped those of the provinces in the peculiar circumstances which I have already described. The revenue collections exceeded those of the previous year by about £750,000 (Equivalent shawls, the greater part of which may be regarded as famine arrears). The grants-in-aid of Provincial balances which we have paid, though the current year's accounts come to a total of £490,000. On the other hand, the deficit for next year involves a special draft of £185,000 upon their balances by the Indian Government. Making these allowances, we are driven to the conclusion that the provinces in the aggregate are steadily over-spending their incomes by about half a million a year. The position is thus one which compels most serious reflection. It differs considerably in different provinces. Madras, for example, keeps well within its means and has a large credit balance for special or non-recurring expenditures. The United Provinces, with its new settlement and a revenue from Amritsar, will no doubt be able to avoid deficit in normal conditions, and to build up a strong balance against contingencies. Eastern Bengal and Assam enters next year upon its new settlement, which I shall shortly describe, and ought to be able to confine its expenditures within the limits of its resources. The Central Provinces finance have been severely tried by the recent famine, which was aggravated with a new for the interests of the general taxpayer which the Government of India cordially appreciate. The ordinary services of the provinces have suffered accordingly; and until the levy is made up, there may be some excess of expenditure over the normal revenue, though we hope it will be neither large nor prolonged.

"In the other four large provinces, I am afraid that the situation is less cheering. Bombay, it is true, has substantial balances, but they are being somewhat rapidly diminished, and we will have to be exercised to prevent the sale of recurring expenditures from setting his permanent excess into the normal revenue. From Burma and the Punjab we have recently had special appeals for assistance. To accept these appeals would have been virtually to admit that the permanent settlements of these provinces are inadequate, and we cannot make any such admission. Since has moderately suffered from a wet-bush, which I hope may be more temporary, it has been exempted, but we do not consider that in other provinces there is a case for remission and anything the standing contingencies. It will be the duty—disagreeable and unpopular, but necessary—of the Local Governments to work out their expenditures and to adapt it to their normal resources. That duty has already been undertaken in Bengal by our colleague, the present Lieutenant-Governor; and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments of the courage and thoroughness with which Sir Edward Baker has followed economy in that province.

"We have now formed a semi-permanent settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam, the last province where the settlement was on a temporary and provisional basis. This closes our long list of re-settlements, and I can hold out no hope of any general revision of these arrangements. They were made, before I came to India, with straightened eyes, and we were under the force of political independence, necessity and thought. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further stage of the reworking expenditures of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic retrenchment upon us, which will affect Imperial and Provincial services alike; and in the meantime Local Governments are left to grapple with us, and heretofore future

difficult, by examining the causes of the inordinate growth of expenditures, and by sharply checking them.

"The special grants which we have given in the current year to the more important provinces were meant partly to restore their annual scale of expenditures on civil works and partly to enable them to close 1910-1911 with the prescribed minimum balance.* For the next year the only additional grants which we intend to give are £248,000 to Eastern Bengal and Assam under its new settlement; £71,000 to Bengal for police reforms; and £15,000 distributed among five provinces, in aid of University and College schemes. The police grant is one of the last that is shikable for the reforms which were recommended on the advice of the Indian Commission. The need, for pressing on the reforms to meet progress in Bengal, and our general practice puts it out of our power to accord similar treatment in 1910-1911 to the other provinces whose grants have not yet been paid in full. The University grants are a renewal and continuation of what we have been doing since 1904.

"As I have more than once referred to it, I shall describe very briefly the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. The existing settlement was made in 1904, and was to run for three years, in order to allow us to gain experience of the needs of the provinces. It was known that the Eastern Bengal district required development, but the cost of the operation was largely guess-work. The temporary settlement, as we had believed possible, turned out inadequate; but at the end of its three-year term, the Imperial Exchequer was not in a state to justify a revision which was clearly going to involve a large transfer of Imperial funds to the Local Government. The consequence was that the province had to continue working with a deficit, and getting deeper into debt to Imperial exchequer. We have now, in consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers, given our best careful consideration to the special difficulties of the province and arranged, with the Secretary of State's approval, to provide it with such a moderate addition to its resources as the efficiency of administration seems to demand. The result is that we find subsidy, to balance the standard figures of revenue and expenditure, has had to be raised by £288,000 a year. We have also, out of our high class receipts in the current year, cancelled the province's overdraft and raised its balance to the prescribed minimum of 15 lakhs. This has cost us £124,000, which of course is non-recurring. I trust that with this added assistance the new province will now advance along the path of financial stability.

"I conclude this portion of my remarks by stipulating certain contributions from Provincial to Imperial revenues which will appear as one recurring charge on the estimates of the eight major provinces for 1912-1913. Our proposals for obtaining extra taxation will appear, as we estimate, an increased revenue of £148,500 under Excise and Stamp; but, as these are "divided" heads and we require the whole of the extra revenue for Imperial purposes, we have appropriated the Provincial share of it, or £58,600, by taking contributions from the Local Governments concerned. The amount which we thus take from each province is based on a rough estimate of what the province is likely to collect as a result of the higher duties.

"TAXES AND MONIES.

"Heretofore we have been considering almost exclusively the current revenue and expenditures of India. I now turn to the operations upon our cash balances, both in India and in the Secretary of State's custody in London. As the Government of India is its own banker, it is into one general cash balance that all our current revenue is paid, and from thence that all our current expenditures are drawn. They are also the reservoir for the proceeds of all standing and rupee loans, whether raised by Government or by railway companies which work our State lines; for the whole of our unfunded debt; and for all the miscellaneous deposits which are not attached for special custody. All the provincial balances except in those, and in those are absorbed. All the repayments and advances of State loans or advances to local bodies and private individuals. Similarly, it is out of our cash balance that we take all our capital expenditures on railways and irrigation; all the advances which Government makes to local authorities and private persons; and all the money used in the discharge of our permanent, temporary or deferred debt, or in the repayment of deposits. Finally, it is through our cash balance, either to their being loaned partly in England and partly in India, that Crowned Sails are usually drawn and the greater part of Government's remittances between England and India effected. It is with our cash balances therefore that our estimate of Ways and Means are concerned.

"For 1910-11 we started on opening with £15,500,000 in our balances in India, and £19,758,916 in England, the latter figure including £2,044,118 as a reserve of the Gold Standard Reserve, and being further swollen by part of the proceeds of the £7½ million loan which the Secretary of State floated last month. Our chief requirements during the year will be our capital expenditure of £19,500,000 on railways and irrigation, and £19,500,000 for the discharge of permanent debt; to which may be added a net debt of £741,000 for transactions on account of the Gold Standard Reserve; the total of these liabilities coming to £19,547,000. To meet them, we shall have our revenue surplus of £241,800 and a further £500,000 from the Finance Grants. The Secretary of State has also to include £1,857,000 out of his January loan; and certain Railway Companies are expected to raise such capital amounting to £5,500,000. Our deferred debt receipts are estimated at £1,115,000 and the set-off of our advances and remittances accounts, etc., will be a credit of £360,000. From the aggregate of these resources we shall thus obtain £16,414,000; and our high opening balance will be reduced during the course of the year by £2,933,000, thus bringing our available means up to £13,570,000. This balance is still short by £1,000,000, and we intend to borrow that amount (1½ crores of rupees) in India. We estimate our closing balance on the 31st March 1911 at £12,569,000 in India and £5,692,118 in England; £3,253,000 of the latter being held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

"Besides the transactions which I have thus described, the year will be marked by the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway. This Railway will be not merely by taking rate reductions and partly from the proceeds of temporary loans which the Secretary of State will raise in England.

"The announcement regarding borrowings is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

* I do not allude to grants which are passed through Provincial accounts as collected by local authorities.

"The present situation of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India for £18,500,000, but this also is subject to a similar reservation. This figure represents a forecast of the Secretary of State's requirements; but additional bills will be sold, so far as may be, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

"RICHMOND AND CURRENCY

"I propose now to pick up the narrative of our currency affairs and to continue it from the point up to which I was able to carry it in the Budget statement last March. During the years 1905-1908, the Government of India fought a strenuous campaign against the fall in exchange—the fact that had been faced upon them since the adoption of the gold standard. When the year closed, the movements of trade were rapidly becoming more normal, and exchange was firm at its 3½½ with a tendency to rise. But though the battle had gone in our favour, no loose money issued with us in the disturbed condition of our gold resources. Integrity of the market recovery which began in September 1908, the gold holding, in securities and cash, of our gold standard reserve was under 6 millions on the 1st of last March, and the reserve in India was Indian, London in sterling silver millions in exchange for the issue of gold in London. The gold in our treasury chest at the Bank of England had fallen to 1½ millions; and the amount of over-issues in our hands in India was practically negligible—about £20,000. Our gold resources at the beginning of the current financial year were thus represented by a total figure of 14 millions sterling. A year earlier, on the 1st April 1907, they had been as high as 21 millions; and before the American financial crisis of October 1907, they had reached the substantial figure of 24½ millions. It was with this context in my mind that I have considered it my duty to represent the urgency and importance of building up our gold resources again by every means in our power.

"It is in the volume and direction of India's trade with the outside world that we must primarily depend for the strengthening of our gold position. We may husband our gold when we have it; we may save it to fructify; we may erect an emergency when our financial means to supplement it. But it is in the relation between our imports and our exports which, in the last resort, decides whether we are to keep our gold, or to lose it. When I look back of the position a year ago, our external trade, after the dislocation caused by the famine in Northern India and by the general depression in the world's markets, was lagging to resume its normal proportions. The very heavy imports of pharmaceuticals, metals and other which had helped to upset the balance in 1907 were at last coming off; the value of private merchandise and treasure which came into India by sea during the last three months of 1908-1909 having been less by the enormous sum of 104 crores than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Along with this there was a substantial slackening in the export trade. Significant of export left Bombay in January, a gold average notice came began to move; and the market for yarn in China revived after some temporary decline. There was thus a considerable demand for currency, embodied by the sharp reduction which our 1908 open issue had effected in the stock of notes available for circulation. The Secretary of State was able to sell very heavy drafts during the two busiest months of the year; and before the end of March he had found it possible to reverse the gold standard reserve about two millions of the gold which it had parted with. Such was the state of affairs when we last discussed the subject in this Council.

"When the current year began, the improvement in the outlook had become unmistakable. Northern India was safe with a fine spring harvest; and the foreign market for our yarn, cotton and oil-seeds continued active, while the imports of raw-silks fell very substantially from the high figure they had reached in the previous year. In May began large exports of wheat, which were abundantly heavy while they lasted. They ceased abruptly in August, and brought to a close the first phase of the year's trade movement. During the five months from April to August the net exports in private account amounted to close on 50 crores, as against 15½ crores in the same period of 1908, 1½ crores in 1907 and an actual (though small) net excess of imports in the five corresponding months of the previous year 1906. By the 1st August then everything was wholly favourable to the improvement of our position. In September there came a slight check. Wheat had worked itself out for the time being; and there was a sharp drop in cotton and seeds. Simultaneously with this, importations of opium; the new crop of Java sugar was coming into the market, and large consignments reached India of psycho-phosphates and machine tools. On the month's account the net result was a balance of net imports to the extent of about 1 crore. In this, I need hardly say, there was nothing extraordinary, and I should not have referred to the point had it not been for the immediate effect on exchange to which it should elicit. Clearly however, the reversal of the balance in September was a merely transitory incident. By October the autumn harvests were safe, and a bounteous monsoon offered the best of promises for the following spring. Trade soon flowed back into its normal channels; and since then the balance has been decidedly in our favour; thanks mainly to the heavy exports of cotton, tea, and jute, both raw and manufactured. During the third quarter of the year (last October to December) the exports as a whole exceeded the imports by 3 crores in value, against 1½ crores in 1908 and 2 crores in 1907; but the excess would have been very much greater if it had not been for the large arrivals of gold (about 50 crores) in December.

"It is instructive to watch how clearly the fluctuations in exchange followed the broad movements of trade which I have outlined above. Beginning April at 3½½, the rate advanced to 4½ by the end of the month, then retreating to parity for the first time since Christmas 1907. It dropped back a point or two after the middle of May, but the Secretary of State met with no change in his rate of bills until well into August. With the abrupt stoppage of the wheat exports, a shade of weakness came over the market. The reduced supply of wheat bills, combined with very heavy (bank rates of 5 per cent in both Calcutta and Bombay), forced down the rate once more below gold point. I remember just two facts what may now be regarded as the regular and stereotyped procedure for checking a slump; and on the 3rd of September, and again on the 5th, the Comptroller General offered to sell bills on London at 3½½½ up to £500,000 worth at each week. The bill actually taken during the fortnight amounted only to £146,893; the Secretary of State at his end drew his offer of remissions; and the market was almost immediately restored to normality, exchange rising by rapid stages back to parity on the 3rd of September. From October onwards there has been no further sign of trouble. Council bills have been sold in very large quantities, at prices ranging from

par to India alone, with funds for telegraphic transfers; and gold has begun once more to flow freely into the country.

"In currency affairs, sometimes follow course with gratifying rapidity. As the result of the heavy demand for securities to finance our various export trade, the Secretary of State expects, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of his home country, to be able to raise the gold standard reserve by the end of March to over £10 millions; that is, to enjoy to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1905 in support of exchange. Our currency reserve in London stands at 15 millions; but the reserve is also more visible in India, the stock of gold held by us in this country having risen to over 34 millions at the end of January, when it was still rapidly increasing. Within two years after the first branches had been made in our position, our walls were less reticent and we are engaged in the further strengthening and extension of our defences.

"I should be looking in vain if I allowed the Council to think that we are yet satisfied with the efficiency of our defences. We have come successfully through our financial crisis and are better. But there have been darker times in the financial world than the crisis of October 1897, and there have been larger and more widespread panics in India than the one which is now happily at an end. My desire is to see our gold resources strong enough to carry us over not one, but two, years of such exigency; and to keep exchange stable through at least twice the period during which we expected it in 1908. I do not say that even then we should regard our position as absolutely clear; but what I have indicated seems as much as we need aim at for the present. I should now like to add a notice on the other side. I wish to dissociate the Government from the notion that a reduction of our gold holdings is an end in itself, and I trust that nothing which I have said above will be taken as indicating sympathy with that view. There would be nothing more foolish than to consider our gold reserves as being something that we put away in safety and which is protected at all hazards. They exist to be used; and they are efficient only so far as they are capable of being freely used for the purpose for which they were created. To hoard our gold when there is a clear need for employing it, would be fatal to our currency policy; and it may, and surely will, be just as much our duty to dispose of our reserves when the balance of trade is against India, as it is our duty to build them up when the balance is in our favour. The increasing delivery of the exchange standard and the more frequent manifestations of nervousness in the market—I use the term in no offensive sense—may require us to open our gold reserves more often than has hitherto been necessary; but we shall not hesitate to do so whenever exchange clearly needs support.

"It is therefore with genuine satisfaction that I am able to announce two recent decisions which ought to increase the efficiency of our gold reserves. The Council will remember that, in August 1907, upon the advice of the Indian Railway Finance Committee, it was determined to employ one-half of the profits on our various railways in general expenditure upon railways. The sum of £1,100,000 was actually devoted in this manner. But for the future, as has now been decided, the whole of our railways' profits without exception will be paid into the gold standard reserve until such time as the gold held by us in that Reserve and in the Paper Currency Department combined, reaches the figure of £10 millions sterling. The second important change concerns the form in which the gold standard reserve is held in England. For the future, instead of tying up the whole amount in securities, the Secretary of State has consented to keep one million sterling uninvested, letting out this sum in short loans or putting it into bank deposits. Of the balance, he will hold a considerable portion in high-class securities with a near date of redemption; and the remainder in Consols or other approved stock. When we are not obliged to sell sterling bills on London, the Secretary of State will then be able to meet them in the first instance from such which is virtually at call. When this is exhausted, he can draw on his short-dated securities, upon which such can always be obtained by sale or loan; if it is impossible to wait for their maturity. If the sales and purchases, it will become necessary to realise—and to realise gradually and carefully—the more permanent securities. It will be for the Secretary of State in Council to carry out the operations, and he accepts the responsibility for doing so if occasion arises. I trust that the Council, as well as the large and respectful community who are vitally interested in such matters, will find in these arrangements and in the actions of Government during the last two years, no certain proof of the determination of those who are responsible for the Government of India to uphold the gold value of the rupee.

"*Continued.*"

"In introducing the Budget last year I used the perhaps unfortunate expression 'a gamble in ruin.' So far the gamble has resulted in a win, but I think every one will agree that, although the common man always reserves a deprecating factor in forecasting the revenue and expenditure of India, it would be neither prudent nor right to approach the compilation of a budget with a gambling standpoint. Really speaking, it should be possible by the experience of past years, tempered by a careful review of possibly changed circumstances, to form a fairly close estimate of revenue and expenditure. The revenues will, however, always be a factor to regard to which hope must of necessity take the place of calculation; and that in itself renders budgeting in this country a matter of abnormal difficulty. All we can do is to calculate upon a reasonably good harvest, and in the event we have worse than our trial in this respect.

"Little part of my ability I have estimated our assets and liabilities for the coming year. The various possibilities seem additional taxation. I am satisfied a certain moderate extension in extending revenue out of fiscal millennium. But this is not a rich country. A large proportion of the people are poor, an appreciable proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose additional taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very positive sorrow to be obliged to do so. I did not see the storm, but I am reaping the whirlwind.

"I am confident that I may count on your sympathy.

"I believe I shall have your support."

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muzumdar moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1892. He said:—"The particular measure does not appear on the List of Business which Hon'ble Members have in their hands, and, with Your Lordship's permission, it will be followed by several

gold. We now propose to tax them all at their specie strength, provided always of course that if a strength is so great as to take the possession outside the category of drugs pure and simple, let the special rate which we propose is to be less than the rate on valuables; it will be Rs. 7-10-0 a gallon or the equivalent of 18 annas per decagon of proof.

"I have now to hear and voice. The duty on beer is only two annas a gallon or equivalent of an anna on a quart bottle. This is considerably below the duty imposed in the United Kingdom and is as much as 3 annas with a corresponding enhancement of the price on beer made in the country. This will bring it up to half an anna a quart, which will surely not be regarded as an extravagant contribution to the revenue. The duties on wine will also be raised by 50 per cent. They are extremely low at present and they have not been altered since 1873. There is no necessity to defend what we now propose to take, namely, Rs. 7-10-0 a gallon on champagne and sparkling wines, and Rs. 1-8-0 a gallon on still wines.

"Our next chief object for extra taxation is tobacco, and in regard to it I am afraid that our proposals will be considered as somewhat drastic. At present the taxation is absolutely negligible. Leaf tobacco pays nothing at all; other tobaccos pay only 1 per cent on their invoice value, and I have no doubt that their invoice value is kept at the most modest figure. The result is an enormous growth in the imports of cheap tobacco, particularly of American cigarettes and new tobaccos which come in from America and through the United Kingdom for the manufacturers of the so-called 'candy' cigarettes to compete with their American rivals. 25,000 lb. of leaf tobacco were imported in this way last year, and over 2 million pounds of cigarettes. Some of us may be more familiar with the so-called Egyptian cigarettes than with other brands; but I have made a rough calculation which shows that out of every 100 cigarettes imported into India 5 are described as Egyptian and 95 come from other and less attractive sources. The fact of cheap cigarettes and cigarette tobacco which are pouring into India is bound to have its effect in that upon the public health of the people and more particularly upon the health of the young. It is having its effect now. These smokers of 10 cigarettes which are hawked about our towns and cities and railway stations are said to be as low as 14 paise per packet. You can get a better quality for 15 paise, and the aristocrats of the market can be put for a price, that is, a hardship for a packet which I understood sells for 2½ or 3d in England. This must lead—of course we know it does lead—to immorality. We propose to put a duty of Rs. 1-8-0 on all cigarettes. This will be equivalent to about 2 annas a hundred and will increase the price of the ordinary packet of 50 to something between 1½ and 2 annas. For this we think there is every justification. The other tobacco rates are made so far as possible proportionate to the cigarette rates. On our new tobacco, which is at present free, we propose to put Rs. 1-10-0 a lb., Rs. 1-10-0 a lb. on pipe tobacco and Rs. 2-0-0 per lb. on cigars. If my Hon'ble Member thinks that these rates are likely to fall somewhat severely on a harmless luxury, I would invite him to propose them with free tobacco which are now being paid in England. Mr. Lloyd George's budget proposed 2½ lb. of cigars, 5s. 8d. an cigarette and corresponding rates on the less expensive articles.

"I come now to petroleum, which at present pays 1 anna a gallon. It is an article of which the consumption is very rapidly increasing in India and from which, it is understood, very large profits are realized. Something like 40 million gallons were imported last year, and we believe that the small additional duty could be collected without any trouble.

"There remains only silver, and I approach it with some trepidation, because there is so much burning question among currency experts that the propriety of a heavy tax on silver in our present circumstances. The controversy has broken out in Bombay quite recently, and Government has been very strongly urged by one school of thinkers to take up the question again. In order, in case of our action would put it, to prevent the competition of silver with General Bullion, or, as others would prefer, to raise the price from the present Indian value to something more akin to its token value. In the widely divergent views which this question elicits there is much that requires careful study, and the Government of India may find some later opportunity for confining its mind to the matter. The proposal is not such an opportunity. We do not propose to tax silver for currency purposes, we do not tax it for the purpose of strengthening our gold reserves, we do not tax it because we want to keep it out of the country; we tax it simply because we require money and because it was an article, which in the rate we propose, is a moderate contribution to the revenue from an article which is introduced in such enormous quantities and a trade in which there must be very large profits. If our tax has incidentally the effect of saving the value of the small hoards of money in the silver ornaments which form the savings of many millions of humble people in India, we shall all be the more gratified.

"There is only one other alteration in our existing schedule to which I have not alluded. The present import duty on opium is 12 annas a lb. It is intended to be a prohibitive one; many of the Generators of opium are now being brought into the country in large quantities for medicinal purposes. We propose therefore to tax the opium available at the same rate as opium sold, which will have the effect of bringing morphine and similar opiates into our net, unless of course they are introduced in the form of recognized medicine.—Does the honour and the like, when they will simply be, as at present, assessable to the ordinary 5 per cent duty.

"I now beg leave to introduce the Bill. The ordinary practice would be, following well established precedents, to move Your Excellency to suspend all the standing rules which would interfere with its becoming law at once sitting. There are obvious justifications for this. When a Bill is introduced before there is no inevitable tendency for the movable articles to be rushed out of hand at the old rates. On this occasion we cannot afford the loss of revenue which this might involve, and we accordingly propose that the new rates should take effect from the morning. As, however, the attraction of the tariff schedule offers a variety of interests, we are anxious to hurry the Bill through Council without such consideration as may be possible between this and the next meeting of the Council. We propose accordingly, with Your Excellency's permission, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee without prejudice to the liability of importers to pay the new rates from this morning onwards."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray moved that the Rules of Business be suspended.

India there are many sections for the treatment and protection of such animals. Let them be suggested and a trial be contemplated to test if things cannot be set right without taking away the life of a God's creature.

—I have now support the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pustaka?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HAZEN said:—"My Lord, we must all respect the sentiments that underlie the amendments that have been proposed by the Hon'ble Member opposite; but I regret that I cannot advise the Council to accept the proposal which he has put forward. Throughout this Bill we have endeavoured in every respect to adopt as mild a measure as possible. The whole procedure from beginning to end is unobtrusively humane, and one of the facts we have been obliged to accept because the opinions were not sufficiently decisive. In the case of more the ordinary procedure prescribed in the Bill is simply to board them. Now boarding is segregation in a mild form: a branded animal is a marked animal; and in places where the serious effects of the disease are recognised, I have no doubt that the branding of an animal would be, in ordinary circumstances, sufficient to prevent its being allowed to go among other animals. What exactly is meant by segregation I am not quite certain that I know, and one reason for my asking the Council, and in effect the House, what it meant, was segregation means segregation by the owner, or, as the Hon'ble Member has suggested, in an asylum, or segregation under the eye of some Government official? We ought to make sure what it meant. But in that case we might be throwing a very heavy expense either on the people themselves or on public funds. I think it is very much better therefore to stick to the simpler proposal that we have made and simply to provide for boarding, which does no harm to any one at all. Then the Hon'ble Member wishes to take the power which is given to destroy animals in certain cases. I understood that my Hon'ble friend Shri Khar considered it necessary to keep the power of destroying in reserve; but he also would introduce segregation; and my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Gokhale also did not, I think, seriously object to the power of destroying. The power of destroying animals in certain cases is already given by certain Indian Acts; we cannot get over the fact that the Indian Legislature has already, and very recently, given that power in certain cases. We were advised that it was necessary to keep this power in reserve. There may be cases in which the interests of society may be better than the power of destroying should be exercised at once. But we have in this Act safeguarded the power in a way that will certainly, I think all Hon'ble Members will admit, proved any reasons to it except when it is absolutely necessary. In the first place special sanction has to be got, and in the second place, and this is really more important, full compensation has to be paid. It seems to me perfectly certain that in such circumstances this power will never be exercised at all recklessly or rashly, and I think we ought to keep it in the Bill, and not to strike it out, as it would be necessary if we accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Member opposite. I am afraid therefore I must oppose the amendment that has been proposed."

The Council divided—

Aye—14.

No—52—lost.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid.

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subashchandra Saha.

The Hon'ble Babu Kripendra Nath Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mahomed Husein.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad Habib Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. N. Sanyal Babu Rao.

The Hon'ble Raja Virendra Chandra Varma Bahadur of Kanpur.

The Hon'ble Ahmed Nizam-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Dhanooji Thackeray.

The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur B. N. Mohindhar.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitambar.

The Hon'ble Takhair Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble Sardar Parshad Singh.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Pustaka.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Sholeh.

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Bhopal.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Mahan.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Karaman.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.

The Hon'ble Sargun-Gopal C. P. Laloo.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Moopherson.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrews.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Qain.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.

The Hon'ble Mr. O. W. N. Graham.

The Hon'ble Sir Samuel David.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. T. Phillips.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Doshi.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Bhat.

The Hon'ble Messrs. H. S. Rao.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Bhat.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Francis Nath Roy of Digha.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. E. Dempo.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah.

The Hon'ble Mr. Adah Mohan Khan.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig.

The Hon'ble Sir T. E. Wynn.

The Hon'ble Colonel F. E. Long.

No—52.

His Excellency the Commissioner-General.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Saha.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Messrs. G. L. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. H. Joshi.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Weston.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Sanyal.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Mohammed Ali Mahomed Khan.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. HAZEN moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—"I should merely like to say, my Lord, in making the motion that if there had been a very strong expression of feeling in favour of more modification, though we could not accept the principle of the changes proposed by the Hon'ble Member, we should be quite ready to consider it again. But this Bill has been before

the public for a considerable time; there has been no change suggested in this particular aspect and no objection taken to the proposal as drafted, and it was only yesterday at the day before that the Honorable Member proposed the amendments. I will now formally move that the Bill be amended be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUGRA DAS :—"My Lord, I received the papers on Sunday, and I gave my notice on Tuesday. There was no delay on my part."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDENTURED LABOUR FOR NATAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SUGRA DAS :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Council should adopt the following resolution :—(1) That the Council recommends that the Governor General in Council should be empowered to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in South India for the colony of Natal. My Lord, I want at the outset express my deep sense of the manner in which the Government has afforded facilities for to-day's debate. It is a matter of some significance that the first session of the new portfolio of moving resolutions in the Council should be the subject of a question which has not only caused intense feeling among all classes of the Majesty's subjects in India, but in regard to which the Government of India itself is understood to be of one mind with the people. That being so, I think it is not too much to hope that my motion will be accepted by the Council and that the Government will then place itself at the head of what is undoubtedly the universal movement in the matter throughout the country. My Lord, my object in raising this debate today is twofold. First, to test the attitude of the Council to the position of British Indians in South Africa, and secondly, to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in applying a remedy to the situation to the extent to which a remedy can be applied. I think the first thing to realize in this matter is the fact that the whole of the Indian problem in South Africa has consisted of the supply of indentured labour to Natal. The Indian population in South Africa may be divided into three classes :—(1) Those who are under indenture. This class is of some 60,000 in Natal. (2) The so-called and their descendants by the assimilated being meant those who have completed their term of indenture but have not returned to India nor have got themselves re-indentured but who are struggling amidst great difficulties to earn their livelihood as free Indians. This class has of course grown out of the first. And (3) Indians and other Indians who have gone to South Africa at their own expense. These persons have gone there to the whole of the indentured Indians and primarily to supply their needs. It will this be seen that but for the introduction of indentured Indians into Natal, there would have been no Indian problem in that Sub-Continent to-day. Now, my Lord, my own view of this system, of indentured labour is that it should be abolished altogether. It is true that it is not actual slavery, but I fear in practice it is a large number of cases it cannot be so removed from it. To take from this country bright men and women to a distant land, to expose them there to employers in whose behalf they have no voice and of whose language, manners, social usage and special conditions they are utterly ignorant, and who make them work there under a law which they do not understand and which treats them as slaves and most cruel attempts to escape it treatment as criminal offences—such system, by whatever name it may be called, must really border on the terrible. I strongly hold therefore that the system should be done away with altogether. This is also the view which the entire Indian community throughout South Africa have of the matter, as may be seen from annual petitions addressed by them from time to time to the authorities on the subject. But it is not merely on its own account that I advocate an abolition of the system; I also advocate it because this continued influx of indentured labour into South Africa and the consequent inevitable annual additions to the ranks of the so-called Indians steadily to lower the whole position of the free Indian population. The influx of indentured with whom the indentured Indian is generally regarded never to stand itself as only to the so-called, but even to Indians and other Indians of independent means. The struggle of free Indians to maintain themselves, because more and more acutely by these constant additions, and the whole community feels so miserably and unreasonably—amongst economic bodies placed upon the shoulder. I therefore urge the total abolition of this system of indentured labour. I may however be told that this is an extreme view to take and that though circumstances may arise which may lead the Government of India to prohibit altogether the supply of indentured labour to Natal, for the present it would be a more prudent course to allow Natal's need for securing an improvement in the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa generally and in Natal in particular. Now, my Lord, though this is not the highest way to take of the matter, I am prepared to recognize that from a practical standpoint there is a good deal to be said in its favour. The position of Indians in South Africa, which has gone from bad to worse during the last fifteen years, has now grown absolutely intolerable, and in my opinion the only way in which the Government can remedy the situation, it is entitled to the sincere and hearty support of the people of this country. What, my Lord, is the position of the Indian community today in different parts of South Africa? I trust the Council will bear with me while I present to it a brief survey of this position. The total Indian population in the four colonies or States of South Africa which have recently been federated into the South African Union is about 1,200,000. Of this number 125,000 are in Natal, about 18,000 are in Cape Colony, about 15,000 are entitled to be in Transvaal—though the actual number there owing to the struggle of the last three years is not more than 5,000 at present—and about 100 only are in Orange. Let us take Natal first. I take it first both because the bulk of the Indian population in South Africa is within its borders and also because, as I have already pointed out, the Indian problem in South Africa has grown out of the indentured needs of this colony. The supply of indentured labour from India to Natal first began in the year 1860. And with the exception of a brief period of 4 years from 1868 to 1874, it has continued to the present day. From the figures kindly supplied to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Sturges I find that the total number of Indians actually under indenture to-day in Natal is about 60,000. In addition to these there are about 65,000 so-called Indians and their descendants, while the trading Indian community totals of about 10,000. The period of indenture is for 5 years, after which a person may return to India, in which case he gets a free passage to this country, or he may get himself re-indentured, or again he may remain as a free individual in the colony on the payment of an annual license of £3 for every male above 16 years of age and every female above 12. Now as far as the persons actually under indenture are concerned, the principal grievance is naturally discrimination by employers. Very grave allegations on this subject have been made, and I must say that I have not seen them substantiated

mastered. On some estates the Indians are no doubt well treated—at any rate as well treated as they can be in the circumstances—but the *ratio* relations between the employers and the employees are such that they easily find themselves in serious abuse and frequent abuse to the notice of the public from time to time. The Protector of Immigrants being an officer of the Natal Government, he affords but little redress to the poor Indian laborers. The treatment of these immigrants and their work of life and is generally infected with the propensities of the colony, and it is not his fault if he is said to be eager to let their feelings be understood through government. A startling fact which has been mentioned and has not been contradicted is that the rate of suicide among the indentured is double of what it is among the ex-indentured and free, try to realize then what it is among those chosen in India from whom the indentured are drawn. My Lord, all these allegations require a searching and careful inquiry, and I think the Government of India should urge on the Government of Natal a joint inquiry by representatives of the two Governments in the matter. I also think that the Protector of Immigrants in Natal should be an officer of the Government of India, particularly selected from the country, and not an officer of the Natal Government. So much for those who are actually under indenture. Let us now turn to the case of the ex-indentured. Their number in the colony is, as I have already mentioned, about 47,000. The policy of the colony towards them has undergone a gradual and now a complete change. In the earlier years, after the system of indentured labor came into existence, the one anxiety of the Natal Government was how to keep in the colony those whose term of indenture had expired. Various indentments were offered, and one of the conditions then insisted on was that no indentured Indian should leave the colony before the expiry of ten years from the date of his arrival. There is no doubt that these ex-indentured Indians have deserved well of the colony. It is to their labor that the present prosperity of Natal is largely due. So recently as July 1896, Sir Edgar Hinton, ex-Prime Minister of Natal, bore the following testimony on this point:—

'The condition of the colony before the importation of Indian labor was one of gloom; it was one that then, and then threatened to extinguish the vitality of the country, and it was only by the Government securing the importation of labor that the country began to revive. The coast had been turned into one of the most prosperous parts of South Africa. They could not find in the whole of the Cape and the Transvaal what would be found on the coast of Natal—10,000 acres of land in one plot and in one crop—and that was entirely due to the importation of Indians. . . . Durban was absolutely built up on the Indian population.'

'Two other testimonies may be quoted. Mr. J. B. Saunders, a member of the Natal Convention on Indian immigration of 1884, in the course of his report says:—

'If we look back to 1859, we shall find that the assured promise of Indian labor resulted in an immediate rise of revenue, which increased four-fold within a few years—immigrants, who could not get away and were making five shillings a day and less, found their wages more than doubled, and progress gave encouragement to every one, from the King to the sea. The colony was in dire straits in those days. The revenue was only about £1 per head of the white population, whereas now it is nearly £300.

'If we mean to take up the matter in real earnest, we must be prepared to do away with indentured labor altogether; . . . but, whatever we do, we must not forget, and remember that a certain number of Indians have been here and brought up in the colony, and that it is the only country they know and the only home they have.'

'Mr. Stanger, member of the "Africa League in the colonies" says:—

'Indian colonies are intruding upon the work of the white man; but the farmers, who of late viewed them with distrust are now so anxious to retain them as the whites. Since the advent of Indian labor, the white population has more than doubled, the value of land has increased, the cost of living has gone down. It is the Indian who gives Natal the cheap fruit and vegetable which was the envy of the Transvaal, who has brought under high cultivation large tracts which, but for his presence, would today be barren. The Umvoti Valley, now Durban (recently swept by the flood), and some of the land near Merveling, bear testimony to his industry.'

'And yet these Indians who have done so much for the colony have for years past been making bitter complaints of the unjust and oppressive manner in which they are being treated. The early policy of inducing ex-indentured Indians to remain in the colony was gradually given up, and during the last fifteen or twenty years one of the principal occupations of the colonists in Natal has been how to get rid of the free Indian element there. A number of expedients have been tried to make their life intolerable, of which the most serious, so far as the ex-indentured community is concerned, is the imposition by an Act of 1886 of an annual license of £3 for every male above the age of 16 and every female above the age of 12. My Lord, it is difficult to speak in terms of due measure of this outrageous impost. It was matter of some satisfaction that a Bill has now been introduced in the Natal Legislature to do away with this license so far as women are concerned. But the Indian papers from Natal show that the measure has already been whittled down in Committee, and that instead of exempting all women it is now proposed to restrict a discretion to the Magistrate to grant exemptions in such cases only as he deems proper. This cruel impost which has to be paid by the ex-indentured Indian is added to the £1 poll tax, which everybody has to pay in Natal, has already caused "wonderful suffering"; it has broken up families, it has driven men to crime, and gave as the statement is, it must be made for I see it repeated in Natal Legislature and practically corroborated by the Commission appointed by the Natal Government last year—it has driven women to a life of shame. My Lord, who are these people who are called upon by the colony to pay this annual license of £3 for the right to remain in the colony? They are probably persons whose experiences of indenture has been more or less kind, and who are therefore unwilling to re-entrance themselves again; who at the same time not having been able to lay by anything during the period of indenture and having probably lost much in India by reason of their going to Africa, dare not return to the country to live a life of poverty added to social disgrace; and who therefore have no choice but to stay in South Africa. I think the Natal Government ought to be urged to withdraw at once this outrageous impost. It is not, however, only the presence of the ex-indentured Indians to which the colonists object. They also object to the Indian trading community whose number is about 12,000 to-day and who have been making the wealth of Durban and its port throughout for the last fifteen years. At one time this community possessed both the political and the municipal franchise. The political franchise was, however, withdrawn in 1886, and during the

but two years attempts have been made to take away the manifold franchises also. Thus during the last few years sudden trouble and much suffering and loss have been occasioned by the suddenly acting in concert in which the farmers to trade have been withdrawn or refused, the consequences not even being permitted to appeal to the Supreme Court. During the last two months a fifth experiment has taken place in connection with the question, for an Act has been passed probably under pressure from the Government of India, allowing appeals to the Supreme Court, a law necessary at present and the Supreme Court where new business is raised or prevented in transfer business is withheld. Again since last year the abandoned facilities exposed by the free Indian community have been greatly curtailed, there being now no provision for the education of Indians, boys above the age of 14 or for Indian girls of any age. In this two laws were passed by the Colony which were not completely disallowed by the Imperial Government, yet pointing to extraordinary altogether the Indian trading community in the Colony is in two years. My Lord, the whole policy of Natal today towards the Indian population is an empty selfish and heartless policy, and the only way in which any relief can be obtained is by the Government of India adopting a stern attitude towards the Colony in return.

"I turn as for next with the position of Indians in Natal. Let me now phrase briefly at the state of things in the Transvaal. The agencies at the last three years in that Colony has revolutionized the standing position of the Indians, especially there, which date from the time of the first Government. Three circumstances are there. In the first place, Indians cannot acquire any political or municipal franchise in the Transvaal. Secondly, they cannot hold any immovable property there. And thirdly, they are liable to be confined to residence in localities. In addition to these three grievances, the state of the Transvaal have since 1907 been absolutely shut in the face of all Indians who were not there before the war, no matter what their status or qualifications may be. Amongst British Colonies, the Transvaal has placed statutory disabilities on the rights of Indian subjects in the matter of entering the Colony. Among British Colonies, the Transvaal has sought to confer, giving and depriving of political and franchise on His Majesty's Indian subjects. The project which the Indian community of the Transvaal has made against these disabilities and indignities during the last three years has now attained a measure of success. It is not necessary for me to go on this moment into the details, because they are not even in sight. But India has no reason to be ashamed of the part which her children have played in this struggle. The Indians in the Transvaal have suffered much for the sake of consolation and of country, but they have done nothing unworthy. And they have throughout been most reasonable. They have not asked for immediate franchise or migration into the Transvaal. They have only insisted that there shall be no statutory disabilities imposed upon their race, and that legislation subjecting them to degrading indignities shall be repealed. As for so relief has been forthcoming. But perhaps the darkest hour is already passed and the dawn is not far off.

"Of the Indian position in Orange, yet much need be said. The doors of this Colony are shut against all Asiatics except such as want to enter as domestic servants, and there are about a hundred Indians today there in that capacity. There were Indian studies at one time in Orange, but they were finally turned out of the Colony by the old Boer Government about 1893, and since then no others have been allowed to get in.

"Lastly I come to Cape Colony. Here on the whole a liberal policy is pursued towards Indians, and with the exception of East London the Colony treats them fairly well. The total number of Indians in this Colony is about 13,000. They are permitted to acquire both the political and the municipal franchise, and though they have difficulties in the matter of obtaining licenses to trade, and at times considerable suffering and loss has been caused by arbitrary attempts to grant or refuse licenses, on the whole the position here is much more satisfactory than in other parts of South Africa. In East London, things are no doubt bad, but it is only a small part of Cape Colony.

"My Lord, I have described to the Council briefly, and I hope, accurately the present position of the Indian community in different parts of South Africa. I will now turn for a moment to the terms of the resolution which I have laid before the Council. The resolution recommends that the Governor General in Council should require statutory powers to prohibit altogether of access of the supply of indentured labour to the Colony of Natal. Under the law as it stands at present the Government does not possess these powers, and I am sure that in a nation kind to the Government in any negotiations into which it may have to enter with the Government of Natal on questions connected with the treatment of Indians in that Colony. It is of course true that the mere taking of these powers does not mean that they will be necessarily exercised. Still this resolution, if accepted by the Council today, will be an indication to South Africa generally, and to Natal in particular, as to how strong and deep is the feeling which has been aroused in this country by their anti-Indian policy. The idea to stop the supply of Indian labour to Natal is not a new one. Immediately after the close of the Boer War, Lord Grey of Ulster in addressing a deputation headed by Sir Lloyd Gibbs, made an emphatic declaration that unless Natal treated the Indian community more fairly, the Government of India might be driven to the measure. But obviously Natal has never taken such a threat seriously; for had it done so, it would not have endeavoured, as it has steadily done, to make the position of the free Indian community worse than before; and its representatives in the Legislative Assembly would not be taking today with any assurance of getting the Government of India to agree to the proposal that the admission of indentured immigrants should terminate in India or on the high seas. My Lord, I sincerely trust that today's proceedings in this Council will again attract eyes at least in South Africa. I think the power to stop recruitment of indentured labour for Natal should give a considerable way in securing from the Natal Government fair terms generally for the Indian community resident in that Colony. Natal needs no labour. It cannot do without it. A member of its industry depends heavily, almost entirely, upon it, and they would be justified if they showed some solicitude. On the part of the Government of India, the Government of India is to consider the question of Indian immigration in connection. The Commission says in its report—

"Absolutely conclusive evidence has been put before the Commission that several industries owe their existence and present condition entirely to indentured Indian labour, and that if the importation of such labour were prohibited, under present conditions, these industries would decline and in some cases be abandoned entirely. These are,—cotton, tea, and rubber-growing, sugarcane, rubber-planting and even by other industries."

"This is as far as Natal is concerned. The actual effects of the suggested prohibition, if carried out, will however probably go beyond Natal and extend to the Transvaal. But as the Natal Government at last year pointed out, the withdrawal of indentured Indian labour from Natal will necessitate a corresponding withdrawal of the Kaffir labour of Natal from the Transvaal. My Lord, I think the present is an especially opportune moment for the Government of India to enquire the powers proposed in this resolution. Not only is public attention in this country and England here directed to the condition of Indians in South Africa as it was never drawn before, but the control of all Asiatic immigration in South Africa will shortly pass from the several Colonial Legislatures to the Union Parliament which will meet in October. This Parliament will be largely dominated by Cape Colony views, as nearly all members will be from Cape Colony. Very probably Mr. Merriman will be the first Colonial Premier Minister, and he declared himself only the other day in favour of a pastured Asiatic policy towards Indians in South Africa, by which he would extend the Cape policy. It is possible therefore if a strong representation made to the Indian and Imperial Governments on behalf of Indians, backed by the power which this resolution suggests, may prove more efficacious at this juncture than they have hitherto been in securing a serious and earnest of our government. My Lord, I urge this resolution on the acceptance of the Council because I believe it will prove of more use in standing the will from which we suffer. But I confess that even if there had been no shadow of the power in any degree effective, I should still have proposed it, because I think it is necessary for us not to mark in a fatal and irreparable manner our consent to the treatment asked out of us by the South African Colonies and not to take that treatment entirely lying down. At the same time I recognise that the problem by which we are confronted is one of enormous difficulty and that while threat of reprisals might go some way, our main, indeed our real, reliance must continue to be upon a constant appeal to those universal principles of justice and humanity which alone can form the enduring foundation of a great empire. My Lord, behind all the government of which I have spoken today, three questions of vital importance emerge to view. First, what is the status of all Indians in this Empire? Secondly, what is the extent of the responsibility which lies on the Imperial Government to ensure its just and humane and gradually more equal treatment in this Empire? And thirdly, how far are the self-governing members of this Empire bound by its established principles? As they participate in its privileges only and not to lose their share of its disadvantages? My Lord, it is not for me to frame before me these questions; it is for Imperial and Colonial Ministers to do them. But I trust any man, that they are bound to afford food for grave reflection throughout this country. My Lord, only a fortnight ago this Council passed an important Bill imposing severe restrictions on what is known as the liberty of the Press. I was one of those who gave their support to that measure, and I did this in spite of my strong disapproval of some of its provisions. I reported the Bill because I felt that something deeper and even more fundamental than the liberty of the Press was at stake in several parts of the country and we have to be at stake sooner or later in other parts, unless preventive action was taken now, namely, the suggested curtailment of British rule, with which all our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up. But, my Lord, what is the good of preventing an expression of ideas incompatible with the established existence of British rule, if means are allowed to be at work which forcibly suggest such ideas to men's minds? I think I am stating the plain truth when I say that as single question of our time has excited more bitter feelings throughout India—feelings in the presence of which the best feelings of British rule have been in shadow, before—than the existence of Indians in South Africa. My Lord, I am extremely glad that your Lordship's Government has allowed this question to be brought up before the Council. Your Lordship has had a time of extraordinary difficulty in our midst. During this time, while you have been drawn from one reproachful accusation to another, you have also listened patiently for the permanent good of the people. I sincerely hope with your Lordship that the shadow which the measures of repression have cast on our path will be only a passing one. But whether that hope is well-founded or not, this I know—that the good you have done will remain and it will grow from more to more. And if this good, I sincerely trust, a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question in South Africa will not be long far from an important part.

"My Lord, I give it as well as on which stands in my eyes."

The Hon. Mr. Treasurer said—"My Lord, I support this resolution with all the emphasis and earnestness which a sense of deep wrong and a firm faith in the absolute accuracy of the suggested means of remedy will demand. The action is so much to the interest of Government as to that of the people of this country. The treatment of the Indian settlers in South Africa, the Transvaal especially, is really the only one in our power to get into details. Practically all people who know anything about the subject are agreed about the existence of the evil. Outside this Council I have heard of differences of opinion as to the extent of the evil, but that the Indian does not receive the just treatment in the Transvaal is what British citizenship settles him, and that disabilities and injustices are heaped upon him because he is an Indian, are broad facts which are not disputed. I believe Government, both here and in England, is equally anxious with the people to amend the Indian settlers better treatment. I am afraid, however, the sympathy of the subject has not been fully realised by the Government. In dealing with this question it will be well for Government to constantly keep before them Lord Stanley's salutary doctrine of June 8, 1897—

"The Indian Aborigine is a man with very vivid susceptibilities of all kinds, and with living traditions of a collective life; and we are bound to treat him with the same kind of respect and benevolence sympathy that we should expect to be treated with ourselves."

"A self-governing colony, determined to make South Africa the exclusive home of European, may ignore this truth; but it is obligatory upon the Government of this country, responsible as it is for the maintenance of 150 millions of His Majesty's subjects, not to look in the face of a growing evil of this kind, and to do all it can to secure to the oppressed Indian the kind and sympathetic treatment which will bind India to England with the golden chains of affection and gratitude. It is not that the subject has escaped the attention of this Government; it is not that Government has not moved in the matter. His Honour Gordon has made a representation after representation to the Secretary of State, and has the relation in which the Imperial Government stands to the Colony. But the difficulty seems to arise from more unconscious policy in the past, the reluctance would at least have been for less trying and disappointed than it is now. I believe there were great reasons for the adoption of the cautious policy the Indian Government has so far followed; perhaps it suggested greater good to the Indian from the

powerful support of the Imperial Government; perhaps it did not anticipate the South African Government would develop such a violent anti-Indian feeling; perhaps too the amount of violence induced the hope of an early and satisfactory settlement of the whole question. But everything has happened the contrary to expectation; thus has only added to the difficulties of the situation. Meanwhile, my Lord, in 1893 Lord Lansdowne found the most conspicuous in fact of this Government to be the subject. My Lord, the British flag is over the Indian settlers in the Transvaal in a position of a sort of protector. That was what there was, some sort of a protector; when, however, such a position was established, it was not intended that the situation was degenerating there, which it is now when the urgent problem of the moment is—How to put down and prevent the growth of violence in the land? The answer does not understand the nature of the misdeeds between the mother country and the colonies, they do not comprehend legal institutions; the British flag has in the Transvaal been to them as a Power whose influence is irresistible. And when they find that with all its traditional omnipotence it has not succeeded so far in securing to their countrymen, absolutely a peaceable and decent body of settlers who would, while the natives during the War, equal treatment at the hands of a weak Dependency, they become discouraged, and attribute the failure to the weakness of the British Government. There is an impression which is brought with remarkable persistence of mind and which British statesmanship should do everything in its power to dispel. The present political situation in India adds weight of urgency to the case. Besides, the danger to the Indian settlers position in South Africa is more widespread with the formation of the South African Union. Already the influence has spread to Natal. The report of the Natal Commission recently published on the subject of indentured labour induces a strong prejudice against the Indians. If the views of the Transvaal Commission be taken, was in 1893, in the words of the late Hon'ble Sir Donald Gordon, then Home Member of the Government, "the vast numbers of Indians from South Africa" it has become most friendly and friendly anti-Indian of late.

"The question arises—How to remove the object we all have in view? To my mind, the duty of Government is clear and the remedy is clear at hand. We have had enough of correspondence and friendly promises in the past; enough of assurances and hopes of successive statements of England and South Africa. All that has failed. Let the Government now depend more upon its own resources, let the Government grapple with the question with the accustomed vigour, let the pressure of interest be brought to bear upon the Colonial Government, let the Government act on the lines suggested in my Hon'ble friend's Resolution. My Lord, the remedy suggested is serious, and earnest consideration has in the past considered it, and have held out a promise to try it. The present prejudice of the subject against the Indians being mainly concerned, as explained by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in his despatch to Sir Hercules Robinson of September 4, 1899, there must be something to back the commercial necessities of the colonies to bring her to reason. The East India Association, an Association having for its members some of the most illustrious Anglo-Indian administrators in the English system of the first rank, pressed the Government before 1902 to stop the suggestion of Indian labour into the colonies; the colonies have had to be repelled. Sir Alfred Smith on June 8, 1903, in the course of his speech at the East India Association, strongly recommended the policy. Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, in reply to the Resolution headed by Sir Charles Darnley, on October 30, 1905, said—

"I do not like to make use of threats, but, after consultation with the Indian Government, I find there is a disposition to get this labour and not to break the people fairly. It will be a matter for serious consideration whether or not we should put some legal value in their way."

"Speaking in this Council of the supply of indentured labour from India on March 25th, 1905, Lord Curzon observed—

"It has occurred to us to be our duty—to lose no opportunity of pleading the cause of those whose natural protectors we are, and we make no exception whatever until we obtain a full and free pass in return."

"My Lord, all this was said before the colony became a self-governing colony. With the change in the status of the colony matters have become far worse for the Transvaal Indians. My Lord, as a matter of fact, when the British Government found the Indian settlers were being persecuted by their position, wealth, and position, we sent to put into motion forces and treated them with inconsistent kindness and indignity for protesting to assert their rights as citizens of the British Empire, seriously and permanently assured to them by the public Powers of their beloved Sovereign. There is a strong feeling in this country on the subject, and it will be wise statesmen never to take any of it and to act in such a way as to calm the public sentiment. Of the South African Colonies I find employ a large number of Indians under a system of indenture, so many as five to six thousand labourers emigrate to that colony every year from India. This is a loss to the Government which can be used to great advantage for the settlement of the Indian question throughout South Africa. The prospects inherent of the South African Colonies under the South African Union will shortly place this Government in an advantageous position in its fight for the Transvaal Indians, and for the matter of that for every free Indian settler in South Africa, through this system of indentured labour. If recognition of labour from India is stopped or even restricted, as the Resolution suggests it should be, by the Government, Natal, in fact, will be the principal loser; but what affects that colony will no longer be a matter of concern to its sister colonies. And in any matter of the Indian problem, the hope is not extinguished, the moral influence of Natal will be felt throughout South Africa, and its Indian policy will determine the policy of the other colonies. It will be prudent therefore to use this influence more for the protection of the Indian settlers. After the publication of the Natal Commission report Government cannot feel any hesitation in adopting this Resolution. Timely promises are necessary. The arrangements made last fall to the advantage of Natal as the matter proposed it should be, and the need to be added to have Indian labour as before from within the Indian settlers is left hypothetically in the hands. These are unduly serious measures considered to bring direct pressure upon the Transvaal. The Resolution before this Council indicates the line—strictly the line of least resistance—on which the Government can act to bring about a wholesome change in the temper of the Colonial Government, without incurring large losses of tariff protection. We are modest in our demand, and we beseech the Government to take a solid step and to exercise an undoubted right. I have every hope the Resolution will meet with the approval of this Council."

The Hon^{ble} Mr. CHURCHILL said:—My Lord, I unhesitatingly support this resolution. The course suggested appears to be the only feasible one left open to the Government after the apparent decision of the House Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Colony, however unreasonable the treatment of this Negro's Indian subjects. The Government of India, as guardians and protectors of Indians in whatever part of the British Empire they may live, must adopt the course &c. by which Indian settlers, whose very virtues, industry and fidelity appear to have excited the hatred of the whites, are actually treated, and have preference to try drastic measures. It will therefore be quite proper for Government to extend sympathy to the only South African Colony, Natal, which employs indentured labour. The people resent the degradation of Government as a result of its dependence upon the Imperial Government; they appreciate its sympathy and its past efforts at a satisfactory settlement of the whole question. They do not blame this Government; they only respectfully submit that the engagement of the attention of the House demands a firmer policy. Your Excellency's Government, however, Lord Curzon, held divided views on the subject, and resolved not to help the Colony in expelling Indians for labourers until South Africa adopted a more reasonable and humane attitude towards the Indian colonies. The Resolution requests Government to go a step further, and instead of simply holding its hand while Natal imports labour from the country, it boldly attempts to supply. The influx of the Indian settler in the colonies must now face it in a seriously settled for the future good of India. With growth of civilization and commerce, prosperity under the benevolent British Administration there may come a time, however distant, when the population will be too large for the country. There will then be need for providing artificial means to absorb the surplus population. But if the British Indians are now denied the right of citizenship in the colonies, it is as if they were to be confined for ever within this country. The present colonial legislation regarding Indians that enters in it the seed of future legislation, and unless it is checked on matters like the doors of the South African colonies will be shut against the Indians for all future time. It will create vested interests, and practice and usage will give it a rigidity which all future legislation, however broad-minded, will find it difficult to soften. Natal should be used as a lever in settling this matter with South Africa on a satisfactory basis.

* Again, however, from its moral effect upon the colonies in their relations with the Indian settlers, such restriction of overseas emigration will, in my humble opinion, be productive of immediate good to India. The lack of the labourers who emigrate to Natal are agriculturists either by birth or by choice. They can for a long time to come be readily employed within the country. There is at present great dearth of agricultural labour in every part of India, aggravated by the heavy plague mortality of recent years, which threatens to become permanent with frost and industrial disarrangement, and the most prudent course appears to be to spread subsiding emigration to those parts. There are wastes now which by enterprise, helped by a judicious system of island emigration, can be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. In consequence too the great need is intensive cultivation, and although its success depends more upon the application of scientific methods than upon despoiling, their employment of manual labour is necessitated by the numerous demands of a complex system. In either case, therefore, a more copious supply of agricultural labour is desirable, very necessary. The manufacturing industries also are in a difficulty for want of labour. The restriction of overseas emigration is in the circumstances bound to help the development of the country, both agricultural and industrial. It may well be that the Natal Indians cause a small loss during the period of probation, but they will not be worse off here in India, with extensive cultivation as an improved method and the disappearance of her manufacturing industry. When there of late usually runs all over India, and everything points to a further increase in the near future. In the Central Provinces the prevalence of high wages, due to the "overthrow" of the labouring classes, has been the demand for labour of all kinds, has been the subject of comment in Administration Reports year after year.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. JONES said:—My Lord, I beg to support the resolution that has been placed before the Council. The Hon^{ble} the member has put the question before the Council so clearly and concisely that there is very little left for any one else to say. But the importance of this question requires that at least some of us should say a few words and express our feelings on this resolution. If I may say at the outset, it is a most painful question—a question which has caused the feelings of all classes in this country to the highest pitch of indignation and horror at the harsh and cruel treatment that is meted out to Indians in South Africa.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. PARSONS said:—I must call the Hon^{ble} gentleman to order. I think that is rather too strong a word, "cruelty." The Hon^{ble} Member must remember that he is talking of a friendly part of the Empire, and he must really adopt his language to the circumstances.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. JONES said:—Well, my Lord, I should feel inclined to use much stronger language, but I am fully aware of the constitution of this Council, and I do not wish to run open for one single moment, but I do say this, that the treatment that is meted out to Indians in the hardest which can possibly be imagined, and, as I said before, the feeling in this country is unmitigated. It was in 1848, as far back as fifty years, that a cry came from the Colony of Natal for help, so to say from India. They wanted labour from India, and the Government here as well as the authorities in Natal arranged that labour should go. For thirty years labour continued to be sent there from time to time, and as free Indians finding in Natal who actually took to trade and various other business. After what was the first Indian finding in Natal was refused for the purpose of the Colony, after the Colony was developed, after the Colony got its constitution and independence, the first measure against the Indians the Colony of Natal put on the Statutebook in 1865 was what was known as the Indenture Law; and that Statute was followed by various other statutes, to all answering for, the last of them was passed in 1905, all intended to govern the indentured Indians, and what was known as the Indenture Laws. Some of the provisions of that Law are opposed to every principle of justice. None of the principles are of the harsh character that we see in practice. After that series of statutes, having dealt actually with the indentured labour, Natal was not content with that, but they wanted to deal with free Indians, merely Indians, and the series of Acts, which I am going to mention in the shortest possible way, are directed absolutely with the view of driving the Indian population from Natal. The whole object of the series of Acts of legislation is to expel the Indians eventually from Natal. The first Act is the Act of 1895, which is known as the Immigration Restriction Law. That was directed at the Dutch interests,

so we stop fresh migration into the colony. The first thing that Natal wanted to do was to see that no fresh Indians got into Natal easily, and, having passed that Act, half down the nearest possible educational test for Asiatics, whereas the test for the other races is a nominal one. I have said, my Lord, with the fresh immigrants who might come in, the next Statute which they passed in 1897 was what was known as the Dealer's License Act, which was passed in 1897 and the object of which was to say by and by, of the Indian dealers is none of mine from Natal. This Statute clearly lays down that, as a licensing officer has the absolute discretion to issue, renew or transfer a license or not; but it is also clear he is absolutely obliged to refuse a license, and that was in the case of a certain Asiatic merchant, and, indeed, in a case where the dealer failed to keep his books or accounts in accordance with the provisions of what was then in force as the Dealers' Act. In these two cases he was obliged to refuse a license, but in all other cases it was his discretion to refuse a license or to grant it. This Act was worked times out of number, if I may say so, unjustly against the Indian dealers, and there are innumerable instances which have appeared in the public Press and in the Courts. Not many years since, the Natal Government in 1906 actually passed a Bill which I am happy to say has not received the sanction of the Imperial Government so far because the Imperial Government thought that that measure was absolutely unjust; and the object of that Bill, which is also directed towards the dealers, is (1) that no new license should be issued to any dealer after the 31st December then, and no renewal to be made after that December 31st, with some few exceptions, i.e., within 25 years of the Asiatic dealers in the colony were to be wiped out. In the course of 10 years, the inference is, that there should not remain a single Indian dealer in Natal. Now this sort of policy of legislation all Asiatics, that is the general view is which that Bill is known. That Bill degraded Indian of political franchise except some of them who already happened to have political franchise. The next measure which the Natal Government has referred to and which I am again happy to say has not received the sanction of the Imperial Government, was what is known as the Municipal Councils Bill. The idea of that Bill was to deprive the Indian population of municipal franchise. That the last Act, the only Act, my Lord, which I wish to refer to in regard to Natal, was the Income and Land Assessment Act of 1906. I only want to quote one provision from that Act which shows how unjust that Act is. This is one of the provisions—

"Land owned by a European shall not be deemed to be beneficially occupied if the same is occupied solely by natives (Kaffirs) or Indians, unless such land is not suitable for European settlement."

"Therefore, my Lord, land owned by a European and of occupied by an Indian, is not supposed to be beneficially occupied unless it was used for cultivation for a European."

"Now the net result of a series of these Acts is obvious, that the Colony of Natal is determined to wipe out the Indian population from Natal. In this connection, there is the question of Transvaal which comes in indirectly as far as the issue of the resolution goes, but it is most serious of all the colonies. I see that Transvaal has gone further than Natal or any other and has had down two Statutes which are known as the Asiatic Law Amendment Act and the Asiatic Residence Act, both of them of 1901. Under that, no Indian, wherever he is, police, or, as, under the Colony of Transvaal, much less can he in there. Now this being the position taken up by these colonies of South Africa, the question that arises is what is to be done. We have passed resolutions after resolutions, public meetings have been held all over the country, and, as you, my Lord, so, already mentioned in this subject. I have no doubt that the Members and the Government of India are sincerely anxious to get some solution of this question, but I am bound to say this, my Lord, that up to the present moment, although this struggle is raging in Transvaal and Natal, although it has been going on for the last three years now, we have got no definite reply of any kind. However, enough—and I believe I am correct—that substantially the answer of Ministers and the Government of India is that the matter is pending their last consideration. In ordinary times, in ordinary circumstances, a philosophy of that character is entitled to great weight and is bound to command the respect of the people, but, my Lord, this is the answer that has been repeatedly given for the last three years, and to-day we are not a bit better than we were in the commencement of 1907 when the struggle reached its very height. The thing the position, we are driven to bring the resolution before the Council, and although the Council never has yet taken up the matter, we have not yet had an indication as to whether it is finally here, that the first and the primary object of the resolution is satisfaction, and the secondary an auxiliary object which is no doubt in the interests of the colony itself and in the interests of our country that this intolerant policy ought to be put a stop to. Now the Hon'ble the member has given your Lordship a very interesting account of the condition of coloured labour, and I do not wish to dilute upon that. The total number that has been sent to Natal by way of coloured labour I believe in the last four or five years does not exceed 6,000 or 6,500 men altogether, men and women, and I believe in an average every year there are about 2,500 or 3,000 and had been sent to Natal. Now if the labour sent to the colony is not treated properly, if their condition is not such that it is as good as slavery, though in theory they are free men, we should prevent recruitment of the Indian labour for Natal in their own interests. To begin with, it may be asked, what does it matter whether a few thousand Indians are sent out of our country or not, what difference does it make to the country, where there are 300 millions of people here, and room enough for them here, if a few thousands go out. But as the country we feel and we know that the growing industries in our own country, with irrigation works, railways, roads and buildings, etc., there is plenty of scope for labour in this country. Some time of the year the demand is more than supply. Therefore I venture to say that this resolution ought to be sent upon by the Government without delay. There is only one point of special feature which I should point out, and which the Mahomedans particularly feel, and that is the special case that is involved in the legislation in the Transvaal against the water, those by Mahomedans. They are excluded not by virtue of colour or of race, but by virtue of a doctrine in our particular country, but they are excluded because they happen to be Mahomedans. It is a pity to say. For instance, an Armenian Christian subject of the Turkish Empire can enter Transvaal, but a Mahomedan cannot, because he has occurred from entering Transvaal by virtue of his religion. I feel sure that this resolution will be accepted by this Council, and with these remarks I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Member PARIAH FROST said:—"My Lord, the subject-matter of the resolution which has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gubbins has been well described by the Hon'ble the member of the resolution, that I personally consider it unnecessary to say anything more about it. With your

"My Lord, these suggestions I have ventured to make but touch the fringe of the real question that stands at the back of this resolution, which affects really the future of this country and the solidarity of the British Empire. Shall British citizenship be a reward among the nations of the earth as a reality rather than a dream? Shall Indians also enjoy equal rights with other subjects of His Majesty the King? Shall India be the dangerous ground for other nations and the Indian also be delivered from enjoying the elementary rights of citizenship in the self-governing colonies of the Empire? For the Indian masses before them and impose restrictions and disabilities on British Indians. The question may be doubtful before the decision of the responsible Government of the Transvaal and has given occasion to various Acts relating to the British Indians. We were deeply pained to learn that the Imperial Parliament by passing the South African Union Act gave sanction to the degradation of non-European to a status on the Union Parliament and thus introduced the degradation of non-European, though with every pretensions of good will towards India. However, it is a matter of deep distress that on this question there is no difference of opinion between the Government and the people of this country and that the Government are reluctant to move for the Indians in the relevant the rights enjoyed by other British subjects. Fortunately the Government of England is also with the Government of India. For, as pointed out by Lord Selborne and other British statesmen before the outbreak of the South African War, the question is—Whether the British subject wherever he goes, all over the world, whether he be black or white, whether he comes from Great Britain itself or from Canada or New Zealand, is to have the rights that his Queen has accorded to him? As clearly stated by Lord Curzon recently in the debate in the House of Lords, the value which is attached to the rights of British citizenship is "the only term upon which you will accept the loyalty of an Asiatic population to an empire which is pre-eminently developed or civilized." I may take the liberty to state that one of the pillars of an empire of races in the land is the inferior status accorded to the British Indian, and any gesture of favour or other oppressive measures will not tend to allay the resentment or give satisfaction to the people and will only British citizenship is made a reality both at home and abroad. Our thanks are due to your Lordship for seeking a real and earnest beginning in this direction, and we cordially expect that the way shown by your Lordship will be followed up steadily, consistently and speedily, making the Government bound-bound as the people will and their gratitude, so that the people of this country may realize that the Government is so much theirs as the British and feel proud that they are an integral and effective part of the mighty British Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell said:—Before public attention was drawn in India to the matter under discussion, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India had been trying to obtain satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the interests of His Majesty's British Indian subjects in Natal, and these efforts have not been altogether successful. The chief grievance of the Indians in Natal arose in connection with the issue of licenses under Act XVIII of 1897, which relate to wholesale and retail dealers. The question of providing for the right of appeal against refusal to grant or renew licenses to trade has been one of the points of negotiation between us and the Colonial Government for some years past. These licenses are granted by Municipal Boards whose decisions under the Act of 1897 was not subject to review by, or appeal to, the Supreme Court. The Government of India, power for its amendment of this Act as to provide for a judicial review of the decisions of these Municipal Boards, and the Colonial Government recently passed an Act giving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court against refusal to renew trading licenses. The Government of India could not, however, accept this amendment as a satisfactory settlement and have recently obtained the Secretary of State's sanction to submit legislation to prohibit emigration from India on grounds on which we rely in the case of Natal. The Government of India hope to be able shortly to introduce a Bill for this purpose and will be prepared to give effect to it if regulations with the South African Union do not result in an agreement which the Government of India can accept as a proper settlement.

"The Government of India can, however, therefore to accept the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Goldsmid to the effect that they should be empowered to prohibit emigration to Natal. They can assure the Council that the Government of His Majesty's British Indian subjects in South Africa is receiving their constant and sympathetic attention, and everything that lies in the power of the Government of India is being done to improve their position."

"My Lord, I have nothing further to say at this stage, but later I shall have a few observations to make regarding some of the points that have been raised by Honourable Members during the course of this discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackerjee said:—"My Lord, after what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, I will not detain the Council long, and will confine my remarks to only one point. My Lord, it has been said that this Resolution is to be adopted and that movement is to be prohibited on grounds of retarding; but there are also other considerations why, for the benefit of the labourers themselves and for the benefit of the country generally, the Imperial Government may wish to take this measure. It has been pointed out here that the total value of a labour returned from Natal averages Rs. 150 in five years, or Rs. 30 per year. Now, my Lord, I can speak with some experience as to the labour conditions in the Natal Presidency are concerned, and during my tour throughout India as a member of the Federated Commission, I had the opportunity of closely considering the conditions of labour throughout India and Burma. I can say without the slightest hesitation that the condition of labour in India is inferior to one which may be considered as adequately independent. The labourers in India at present—no less as factory labourers are concerned—are victims of the situation. They are denied their own wages to their employers. Not only that, but after eight or nine months' work in factories they go back to their native districts and take not to employ themselves as their own land is agricultural agriculture but three or four months in the year as the savings of their work during the previous eight months. Now is that condition not considered better than the condition of a Natal labourer returning after five years of hard work away from his family and from his relations and friends, with the big sum of Rs. 150 as the saving of five years? I say if it is the fact that the total return, in addition to other considerations, can only give the Rs. 150 in five years, I say the condition of labour in India is far better than that in Natal. There are two hundred times better. The Natal return is thirty shillings but there is an uncertainty of labour. There is a danger we have here just mentioned that there are no suffering from insufficient labour. We hear reports from agricultural areas that the immigration of

"Apart from the burdens of the law and the temptations to cruelty which I affirm, the very system of indentured labour must be condemned as wrong in principle. It is degrading and degrading to the labourer, and it has a demoralising effect on the employer. The Government of India said, I formerly hope, more to the rescue of these poor people. Lord Dufferin Hamilton, when Secretary of State for India, said as a memorable occasion. 'Now, there is no longer interest in South Africa, which we are told, requires imported labour, and I believe that a very large proportion of the Native labour in Natal was engaged in the development of the sugar industries and kindred pursuits. I do not like to make use of them. But after consultation with the Indian Government, if I find there is a demand to get these labourers and send to them people fairly, it would be a matter for serious consideration, whether or not we would get some legal objection in their way. I should not hold the position I do and continue to tolerate the treatment, which seems now to be wholly unendured and unnecessary.'

"It is not only the indentured labourers who suffer grievous wrongs at the hands of the Natal colonists. There is not indeed in Natal that total absence of freedom of the labourer which is the great feature of Transvaal law. But the spirit of exclusiveness and unfairness is there, though things are done in a more refined manner. In addition to a heavy poll-tax of one pound per head, there is a license-tax of three pounds per annum per head, which an indentured labourer wishing to stay in the colony as a free worker has to pay for himself, his wife and children.

"And as to freedom and others there is the same story as in the Transvaal of deprivation of all rights of possession by trade unions, of degrading restrictions, of heavy imposts, of interference with the right of residence, the right to marry on land, of arbitrary exercise of the licensing power, and in some places there are the same restrictions about vending on land with and travelling as tenants.

"My Lord, there is absolutely no prohibition for the very which is meant that the British will find South Africa. For the Indians there and in this country have accepted the view that the claim of America to unrestricted immigration is beyond the pale of practical politics and is not to be pressed as things stand. All that they ask in the Transvaal is for the old Indian residents to be allowed to live peacefully, as in Cape Colony for instance, without being treated like colonial subjects, for one of education and position to be allowed to some, as in that they might have teachers, men of religion and doctors for themselves and their people. In Natal they ask for the maintenance of the rights and privileges they have had for years and years. But both these schemes are actually pursuing a hostile policy calculated to reduce Indians to a state of servitude. They do not want Indians to remain in the country except as indentured labourers, from whom they would take the best of work that is in them and then throw them away like a spoiled orange.

"My Lord, the people of India cannot accept a colour bar. Every English Minister of justice, every true Englishman, has denounced it as utterly unworthy of persons who want to be partners in a world-wide empire. Your Lordship's Government will refuse to permit the Indian subjects of His Majesty to be ill-used. The evil example of the Transvaal and Natal is being attacked elsewhere also. On grounds of humanity and as a protest against injustice it is a point proper that the Government of India Government is going to Natal to obtain the labour without which the work of the colony cannot go on should be stopped and the recruitment under indentures should be prohibited. This is the first step to be taken in the efforts which must be made for securing just and equal treatment to the Indians in the South African colonies and elsewhere, and the assembly cordially expects that the Government of India will take it."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJASINGHAM RAOJIBHAI OF BOMBAY said:—"I heartily congratulate the Government on having accepted the Resolution which has been put before the Government in such an able manner by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale. I take this opportunity on behalf of the non-official Indian members here to convey our grateful thanks to Mr. Gokhale for this most opportune Resolution."

The Hon'ble KANAI LAL BHATTACHARYA SAHIB SAHIB said:—"My Lord, evidence is not needed to show that there is a deep feeling throughout the country and in every section of the community as regards the unjust treatment of India's subjects in South Africa. That feeling is daily growing in strength and intensity, and your Lordship's Government are no longer out of contact with addressing representations to the House Government in England which are not limited by the Transvaal Government. I am perfectly aware that your Lordship, the Secretary of State for India and also the Ministry are desirous of strong action done to the Indians in the Transvaal, but unfortunately the Government of that Colony has insisted in imposing humiliating disabilities upon the Indian residents without a shadow of any justification or any good whatever. After the Transvaal became a British Colony it was reasonable to expect that the administration would be informed by a sense of British justice and British toleration. But it is the reverse that has happened."

"The Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance passed without any foundation guilty knowledge in the part of all Indian residents of a wholesale introduction of unlawfully resident Asiatics. The disposition that wanted upon Lord Riga was given an assurance that the Government would not even side system till it had been considered by the Transvaal Parliament. But the Ordinance was passed in an Act of 1897 and was followed by the enactment of measures. The Immigration Act was passed in December 1897 and immediately afterwards followed a number of acts of the leaders of the two Asiatic communities. In consequence of the general agitation in England and India and South Africa the Immigration Act was suspended on the understanding that voluntary re-emigration would be accepted and the Act repealed. In accordance with this assurance the leaders voluntarily registered, but the promise made to them was broken and compulsory registration was enforced. The struggle recommenced and is still going on and is likely to go on unless better terms are proved with the Transvaal Government."

"My Lord, denuded Indians have been deported, there have been hardships of every kind in gold, Maharajahs' promises have not been able to obtain the full of the Indians to keep which they have a religious obligation and have been generally told to go and observe the law when they would be set at liberty after the month of March. Indians have been financially ruined, lawful residents have been persecuted, disabilities in India have been created on the eve of their departure, and the policy of deportation has been pursued with the utmost rigour. Of 15,000 Indians before the war there are barely 4,000 left in the Transvaal. Between January 1908 and June 1909 no less than 1,600 children of

implement were passed, the age of the prisoners varying from 14 to over 80. What appears to be severely impracticable is that all this has been done on the ground that the Natal Government is free to arrange its own affairs. And what of the Empire? Is the Imperial Government free to ignore the effect of its policy upon the people of India? That is undoubtedly the strictly legal, but it is perfectly clear that it cannot be ignored by either the British Government or the Government of India. My Lord, the prohibition of the exportation of indentured Indian labour to Natal may not directly affect the Theoretical Government, but it will certainly produce a wholesome effect upon the Union Parliament which will come into existence and will work the disintegration of the Government of India of the highly injudicious course taken by the Imperial Government. With these few words I suggest the Resolution which I hope will be unanimously adopted by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. MARGARET HARTER said:—My Lord, the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gubbins deals with one of those questions about which there is a constantly no difference of opinion amongst the Indian people. Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsees and Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists, are with such order in condemning the treatment our countrymen are receiving in South Africa, and meet upon these grave matters being redressed, and speedily redressed. The whole European community, and especially the important European mercantile community, I am glad to say, is also largely in action, and ready to co-operate. It is true now and then we hear of jarring and from some Anglo-Indian parents, but we need not take notice of them. They suffer from chronic Indo-phobia, and prove us any justice in our claims. They would not even speak as with ordinary human feelings and emotions.

—My Lord, we have reason to believe that the Government of India also sympathizes in our efforts to ameliorate the deplorable condition of our brethren in the South African colonies and would greatly like to help us but for its constitutional limitations. The Imperial Government itself is inclined to take a broad and statesmanlike view of the question, and speedily redress it. The whole European community, who having received respectable government cannot be satisfied with it.

—My Lord, the question is a very serious one, and the feeling in the country is very strong. The harsh and humiliating treatment of the Indians affects not only the educated community but the country at large. The labourers who return to India after their period of indenture in every way the sale of their wares and sufferings with them, and the country from end to end rings with the abuse of the labourers. The result is that the whole country is simply saturated with the stories of the maltreatment of the Indians in South Africa, and, my Lord, the tale is seriously grim enough to send a shiver of horror through the heart of every Indian.

—There are three classes of Indians residing in the South African colonies. The first is that of the indentured labourers. They go to work in the tea, coffee and sugar plantations, on the railways, in Government and Municipal service, in the coal mines, agriculture, and in domestic employments. The Indians in South Africa are divided in different categories of labour and have to serve out their term of contract. The second class is of those men who have completed their period of indenture and have arrived in South Africa and made it their home. The third class is that of traders, merchants, lawyers and other professional men, who have migrated in the wake of the others to come to supply their ordinary wants. The fate of some of these Indians is variable. The indentured labourers, the moment he lands in the colonies and is handed over to his employer, becomes for all practical purposes a slave of his master. Numerous laws have been enacted to control his freedom. New offences have been created especially for him, and he is punished, fined, whipped and sent to jail for most trivial offences which are not to be treated as criminal offences in any ordinary country. Indians against his employer for maltreatment by his name. But may be severely punished, but he cannot leave his place even for lodging a complaint without making himself liable to criminal prosecution.

—There are sufficient cases on record which prove that for the most heinous offences visited out to these wretched creatures there is no redress beyond a paltry fine imposed upon the employer. To be sure the man of the man who set off a job of his employer's ear, and when put upon his defence raised the narrow and contemptible plea that as the law allowed him to cut off the ear of a sheep, why should he not be allowed to cut off the ear of his man, who was no better than a sheep? And what was the redress that the poor wretch got for this outrage? The Magistrate let the criminal off with the option of a fine of £50. Could human depravity go further? Could there be a greater tyranny of justice than that revealed in this case? My Lord, the same justice which is inflicted in India on a whole system of indentured labour. Then again look at the number of months consumed by these wretched men. The rate of salaries for the whole of India is only 21 per cent, while that of the indentured Indians in South Africa is 300. My Lord, why should these poor Indians take their own lives, if not because of the unbearable oppression and trouble persecuted upon them? My Lord, the whole system of indentured labour is vicious in principle. It brutalizes the employer. It dehumanizes the employee. It perpetuates the worst form of slavery in the guise of legal contract. It is bad in its inception, it is bad in its working and disastrous in its results, and ought to be done away with without any further delay.

—Thus there is the case of those men who have completed the term of their contract and have made up their mind to settle in South Africa. There are no less than 51,000 of such men. By a strange irony of language, they are called free Indians. These men have given the best part of their lives to the development of the country. Many of them were born and bred there and know no other place than South Africa. These are the graded spouses, and every attempt is made either to turn them out or to compel them to renounce themselves, and thereby to reduce into their former state of slavery. Many devices have been resorted to achieve these objects. The most formidable and successful is the imposition of an annual tax of £5 on every male of 18 years and upwards, and every female of 15 years and upwards. Over and above this they have to pay a poll-tax of £1. Most of these poor men are unable to bear this heavy burden of taxation, and to keep their body and soul together are forced to renounce their theocracy. It is not the love of religion, because it is all too small enough, but above all else a necessity that compels them to take this course. They are taxed not for the purpose of revenue but on the expense and devoted ground of being tax-paying. This is a most cruel and unchristian policy with a vengeance.

—My Lord, European historians are never tired of expressing regret at the inferior status of the people—the hated Jews—imposed by the early Moslem conquerors on their non-Moslem subjects.

Mr. Bickhais, I do not think I shall be justified in referring to the Colonial a long speech, and yet the question is one of as vital an importance to the well-being of my country that I would fain say a few words in supporting the proposition. The first important point to note in connection with the subject is the almost absolute unanimity that exists as to a, amongst all the sections of our rather heterogeneous population. But whatever our differences on other questions may be, on this one question, that of the status of Indians in the South African Colonies and the remedial measures proposed by the Honble Mr. Bickhais, there is, I am glad to say, an absolute agreement amongst thoughtful and educated Indians. This is itself a great advantage. We know that what often passes for public opinion in this country is as often as not but the opinion of a particular community or of a small section of the people. Fortunately this is not the case in connection with the subject under discussion. None the representatives of all the Indian communities stand on a common platform and are working shoulder to shoulder to have this great grievance redressed. Sir is the vast bulk of the great Anglo-Indian community unopposed in the matter, to judge from the writings of many of the leading exponents in the Press of Anglo-Indian opinion. There might be here and there a dissentient voice, but I believe that the great bulk of His Majesty's European subjects in this country are at one with their Indian fellow-subjects so far as this question is concerned. Last, but not least, some of the greatest British statesmen—members of both the great political parties—have repeatedly expressed their sympathy with the claims of the Indians in South Africa and suggested the adoption by the Government of some such measure as that urged by the Honble Mr. Bickhais. Such statements support, official and non-official, British, Anglo-Indian and Indian, ought to mutually strengthen the hands of the Government in grappling with the problem that was suggested by the mover of the resolution.

My Lord, speaking recently at Edinburgh on "The Place of India in the Empire" Lord Carnarvon said that "Strong language may well be justified in condemning some of the disabilities to which Indians of education and position have been subjected in the Transvaal and other Colonies." And he himself speaking in the House of Lords, commended the Indian grievances in the following terms:—*"Said His Lordship:—The Indians in India are treated and are encouraged, by our Government to emigrate from India. We send him to a colony which he is not fit to inhabit, and then society there appears to have need of him, as if he were a patch dog. He is punished there, not for his vices but for his virtues. It is because he is a sober, industrious, frugal and saving man, that he is such a formidable economic danger to the natives. And then the Indian remembers that, at any rate, in a large number of cases he has fought for the British Empire in South Africa and that it was largely owing to his efforts that Natal was saved. Natal would not have been saved in the first year but for the contingents that were despatched to the scene of war from India."* But though I have one of the highest authorities on Indian questions in justification of the use of strong language in speaking on this subject, I shall nevertheless refrain from doing so, as I believe the case of the Indians in South Africa is so strong as to render the use of strong language more or less unnecessary and superfluous. The last of me surprised by the mover of the resolution should satisfy all reasonable and all open-minded men that the statement of facts contains a most serious indictment that can be brought against any Government with any pretensions to a civilized system of administration. And when we remember that the principal mover of the Bill was alleged to be responsible as Minister to Lord Lansdowne, and other responsible ministers, to have been the ill-treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal, it is all the more regrettable to learn that though two years have elapsed since that time, the condition of the Indians in the British Colonies in South Africa has far from improving, but grown worse. It is worth while quoting the very words of Lord Lansdowne: "Among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic, I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of these Indians. And the harm is not confined to sufferers on the spot; for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Empire, so mighty and invulnerable in India, is powerless to remove justice to the hands of a small South African State? I wish those who are opposed to a policy of intervention by the Imperial Government on the ground of the Colonies being self-governing States could realize the feelings of the Indian people, among that these Colonies are now not independent but an integral portion of the great British Empire. For it is beyond a shadow of doubt that the substitution of the British for the Dutch Government has, so far from bringing any relief, but served to make the position of the Indian worse in every respect, and that there has been years have been one long night of suffering and indignation in our fellow countrymen in South Africa."

My Lord, it was expected that matters might take more responsible turn when the Colonies would be federated into one united Commonwealth, but that occasion is also gone and gone and we are now even farther than before from the desired goal; for strange to say, for the first time in the history of legislation of the Imperial Parliament, the racial discriminator has been adopted as a principle in the Act of Union. It is as wrong of fact that the great British people who have given to Indians the advantages of self-government should have sanctioned legislation for South Africa, the one effect of which would be the political degradation of the Indians in that country, by refusing them the possibility to enjoy the ordinary rights of man, let alone the rights and privileges which we justly assume and claim to be the birthright of every British subject in all parts of the Empire. I venture to say that unless the grievances are removed before long, the irritation and animosity of the country will deepen to an extent which no well-wisher of the Government can look forward to with equanimity.

My Lord, the claim of the Indians in South Africa is based upon the ancient tradition associated with the occupation of the British Empire. I merely quote you Lord Palmerston in defining his foreign policy upon the memorable words:—*"As the Roman in the days of old held himself free from indignity when he could say with a Roman son, or a British subject, in whatever land he may be, that he considered that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him in his rights and wrong."* This was said with reference to the rights of the British subjects in foreign lands and in this it is most strongly applicable to the case of the British subjects within the dominions of His Majesty the King of England. This doctrine has never been repudiated by any representative of the debate on the South African question in the House of Lords, and the great British Empire, the old rights of citizenship of the British Empire. "I do not think," continued his Lordship, "it is to be so taken for granted, that we have taught it him and taught him with these ideas," and he significantly

Empire, for this has it, as a rule, a greater loyalty to them than it is a solid to India; and I did not imagine that. Yet, in fact, I would not speak with respect to the complete cessation of Indian emigration to South Africa, unless I could see better terms for those who were there. It is a part of the duty of the Indian Government to put every form of pressure that is legitimately entailed upon a Government, disposed to assume their self-governing rights as a selfish or vindictive policy. We have then on our side the support of two of the highest officials and, curiously enough, both Conservative statesmen. Resolutions in the same effect have been passed at many representative meetings in South Africa and in all parts of India. Each time, my Lord, the Government of India on the question, I think your Excellency's Government will do well to place itself at the head of this great popular movement, behind which India stands up as one man. Radical movements have been made in the Indian Governments, but in no purpose, and the time for some action has certainly arrived. This is, in the direction suggested in the resolution, all the more necessary at a time when it is contemplated to which independent India in Africa. To which it is Africa, where the system can be supported by the Government, and to continue it is the case of release which by manifestation of moral principle have defined the first principles of the unity of the Empire, would be to involve a process absolutely indefensible. It seems to me, in my humble opinion, to be the case duty of the Government no longer to maintain a system, under which the system often the benefit of India when while they withhold from Indian emigrants even the elementary rights of citizenship. Besides, the development of our own industries has brought us face to face with the problem of a larger supply of trained labour than is available at present. Expert opinion is agreed that one of the serious problems of the day would be the deficiency of trained Indian labour to meet our own growing industrial requirements, and here is no reason why we should be ultimate enough to benefit our colonial fellow-subjects, at our own expense, by sending them labour which we badly require. On all these grounds I support the resolution before the Council. I sincerely hope the Government will see their way not only to accept but also to give effect to it. By doing so they will not only have secured the best interests of the people of this country, whose demands they will, but will have drawn them closer to themselves, by standing up for their rights and principles. I am sure the Government sympathise with the resolution and, by rising to the height of their duty in this occasion, will find the path open before them in India."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUTHRIE said:—My Lord, I rise to support the resolution now before Your Excellency. It would indeed be a matter of satisfaction to us all that the first session on which we have been permitted the privilege of moving a resolution should be one in which the sympathies of Englishmen and Indians coincide on the same worthy cause. The struggle that is being carried on in South Africa by our brethren for the honour of their country is a noble one.

—My Lord, it is not necessary for us to expatiate on the sufferings of our countrymen in South Africa. The facts are already quite familiar to the Government of India and to the educated public, before whom they have been placed again and again. Politicians, after parties, representatives after representatives, public meetings after public meetings, have brought the matter before the Government of India, before Parliament and before responsible Ministers of the Crown, till the whole question has been worn threadbare. Your Excellency's Government have gone into the matter deeply and have considered it from every point of view. We know that Your Excellency's Government have made strong representations to His Majesty's Ministers on behalf of India and her people. We are also aware that great British statesmen of all parties with a sense of their moral responsibility have unanimously recognised the wrong that has been done to India. It is not astonishing that long harping on the Indian's first of justice in our house, the indisputable fact that some solution will be found to this most difficult question. Hereafter, in spite of the inactivity of opinion as to the reality of the grievance and suffering of our brethren in South Africa, British statesmen either in the United Kingdom or in India have been unable to find a solution to the problem.

—Our countrymen are struggling for the rights of citizenship in the Empire, but the Empire is so constituted that the colonies in South Africa claim that they are in the best position to determine what is good for the federal administration of their country, and they have to be left free to do their will. This forget that the treatment of the cause of one part of the Empire in another place is an essential and not a peripheral question; but then at the same time raises the difficulty that this is an essential question in the mother country, in spite of her being the more powerful in the great council. In this difficult situation the Government of India may assert the same sentimentality in dealing with the of our national policy. By adopting this resolution therefore we hope to strengthen the hands of the Government of India; we hope to assist British statesmen in the more strenuous to find a solution to this problem; and we hope to apply the only practical remedy that has to be found proposed.

—My Lord, if any measures had been proposed to get a realisation of the Unsettled Labour Laws or for the prohibition of emigration on the indentured system as its own merits, I would have heartily supported the making of a system of virtual slavery, which is more inconsistent with the dignity of human labour. If the system is found agreeable to my own premises and if it has been decided to send the system there, I submit as all humbly, my Lord, that it ought to be honestly allowed to continue in as distant a country, where we expect here our own labour to be honestly allowed to continue with the greater merit, as I believe that, by refraining from sending the indentured labour of indentured labour to Natal, as an indirect pressure upon the whole of South Africa, for South Africa will soon be a federal Union, and Natal, as an equal member thereof with the other States, will in her own interest exert no little influence.

—In the movement to Indian labour in South Africa, which stands on the outskirts of Johannesburg, there are three classes, an open class of which is involved the word "Mascarenes" as the other two are the words "Christians-Semites" and "Hindoo-Muslims" respectively. It was an account of the large numbers of Mascarenes who joined their life-blood for the Empire on the Indian side of South Africa, it was thought worthy that they should have a separate table to themselves. As a Mascarene I cannot but take pride in this fact, but it is painful to think that the Indian as well as the Hindu who do not so lightly see the free exercise of their religion, though we are so often in the way of the most perfect success at Mahomedan Empire. My Lord, the majority of Indians domiciled in the Transvaal belong to the Mahomedan faith. In addition to the religious which they have to suffer in connection with their freedom of other faiths, restrictions are put upon them which preclude

them from having their simple religious needs satisfied; such of them as are largely undergoing improvement for the benefit of their country are refused facilities for pursuing their religion in peace. By the Immigration Law, III. of 1904, article 1, my co-nationmen from European Turkey were exempted from taxation, within the provisions of that law, where the least educated of Europe and the lowest classes of Georgia and Bulgaria could freely emigrate into that country. The immigration laws were thus based not only on race-privilege and colour-privilege but also on religious prejudice. Though this Act has been severely criticised, assuming the restrictions upon Mohammedans of European Turkey, all other Mohammedans are still excluded within its scope.

"With these few remarks, my Lord, I beg leave to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sirs of Durban said:—"My Lord, of all Imperial tragedies, there appears to be none more sad and sadder than the treatment which our fellow-countrymen in South Africa are receiving at the hands of some of the self-governing colonies in the British Empire."

"We had hoped that under the Crown Imperial sway of England the condition of the Indians would across a new, brighter sun in South Africa, but we regret we have been disappointed. Our countrymen are treated in most of the South African Colonies as undesirable and alien, and they are mercilessly discriminated, unjustly degraded and so fast degraded of all elementary rights of citizenship which we have the privilege of enjoying in this country. I may be permitted to point out to your Lordship that so long as there are citizens of India here (publicly denouncing the treatment of Indians in South Africa as a reactionary step in Imperial Government and as quite out of keeping with the best principles and traditions of the Empire).

"It is a truly deplorable that an Indian subject of His Majesty,—however high, cultured, or educated he may be,—is permitted to enter some of His Majesty's colonies in South Africa without giving through at education test and taking out a certificate of identity—a certificate which he has to show to every movable or any other public officer who may be placed in demand of it. If either intentionally or by chance he does not carry with him such a certificate, he is at once arrested and thrown into prison. In the case of Mohammedans, Indians are very often denied to them for their religious observances."

"Coming to the question of Indian labour in Natal, I need hardly point out to your Lordship that various authorities from Durban and other districts are agreed that the life of the Indian labourer in that colony is extremely hard and badly needs immediate reform. The high rate at which alien amongst Indian labour is a shocking proof of the hardships they have to undergo. As all previous attempts to establish the Natal Government in its sense of responsibility in the matter had proved fruitless, the only alternative left to us was to appeal to your Lordship's Imperial Government to take steps for the official prohibition of Indian emigration to Natal in the future,—not only as a measure of retaliation but also of protection for the thousands of poor Indian subjects of His Majesty who have been committed to your Lordship's charge."

"In conclusion, I beg to thank the Government of India for their prompt and favourable response to a popular resolution brought in by the Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala."

His Excellency the Governor said:—"I consider that the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala has been sufficiently discussed and will now all upon the matter to make any remarks which he deems to arise."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala said:—"My Lord, I have no further remarks to make."

The Hon'ble Mr. Narayana said:—"My Lord, I now wish to add a few words with reference to each of the points raised by Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala in the course of this discussion as more in call for any observations at this stage. The Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala has commented the disabilities imposed on British Indians in Natal, and I have already dealt with the most serious and which relates to license. The grievance with respect to education is under consideration, and I am therefore unable to make any statement regarding it at this stage."

"As regards the municipal franchise, I may state that in the Natal Municipal Bill of 1903 it was proposed to disfranchise Indians, but the proposal was not carried into effect, and we are not aware that the subject has come up again."

"Reference has been made to the condition of Indian labour in Natal, and it has been suggested that the Government of India should issue an independent inquiry into the subject. With regard to this proposal, I may say that the Government of India carefully review the reports of the Protector of Immigrants on the condition of Indian labour in the Colony, but they have found no occasion to take action regarding the ill-treatment of that class of emigrants and no complaint has been made to them by the labourers themselves; on the other hand, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits for Natal. These circumstances do not induce that the condition of Indian labour in Natal is unsatisfactory and that a special inquiry by the Government of India is required. The Hon'ble Member's suggestion will, however, receive due consideration."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala has drawn attention to the terms of the Immigrant Tax and Land Acquisition Act as operating harshly on Indians in Natal, but I may point out that this Act will come to be operative in June 1914."

"Attention has been made of the Natal Investigation Commission's Report. A copy of this Report has been furnished to the Government of India, but they have not yet been asked for their views on its findings. Hon'ble Member is, however, not aware that the various questions with which it deals will require the most careful consideration."

"As several Hon'ble Members have alluded to the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, I may be permitted to state that the situation there is likely to improve considerably before long. The Transvaal Government have expressed their willingness to introduce legislation in order to repeal the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1902, which was strongly objected to by Indians, and to allow of the entry of an educated Indian as fully as possessed residents. These concessions do not fully meet the wishes of the Indian residents in the Transvaal, but they mark a distinct step towards the solution of the problem in that country."

"In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the eloquent and bold manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gubbala has moved his resolution and the unanimity of the language used by him and most of the members; but I wish to say that in accepting the resolution the Government of India do not endorse all the statements made by the Hon'ble Member who joined in the discussion."

The resolution was put and adopted.

DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor said :—"The Council is adjourned until Friday, the 6th March. On that day, after the ordinary business of the Council is concluded, the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statements will begin."

"The second stage of the discussion will begin on Monday, the 7th March."

"In order to facilitate business and simplify procedure, I have decided to admit questions relating to either stage of the Budget discussion at two clear days' notice, instead of the ten clear days which the rules ordinarily require. This relaxation however is strictly conditioned on the question being merely an inquiry as to the meaning of some specific figure in the estimates, and it will remain in force only for the purpose of the discussion on the Financial Statements."

CALCUTTA,

7th Feb. 1925.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. M. WYNNE,

Secy. to Government, Legislative Dept.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making
Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the
Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose
of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March 1910:—

No. 1 of 1910.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Glaners and Farcy.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Glaners and Farcy; It is hereby enacted as
follows:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Enacted at
Calcutta, 1910.</p> <p>1. The Act may be called the Glaners and Farcy Law Amendment Act, 1910.</p> <p>2. Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901, is hereby repealed.</p> <p>3. In section 3 of the Glaners and Farcy Act, 1899, after the words "any provision of this Act," the words "as far as all or any of the diseases mentioned in, or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (2), are concerned," shall be inserted.</p> | <p>1. The Act may be called the Glaners and Farcy Law Amendment Act, 1910.</p> <p>2. Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901, is hereby repealed.</p> <p>3. In section 3 of the Glaners and Farcy Act, 1899, after the words "any provision of this Act," the words "as far as all or any of the diseases mentioned in, or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (2), are concerned," shall be inserted.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Glaners and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899) as amended by Act XI of 1901. Section 3 (2) of the Act empowers the Government of India to apply the provisions of the Act to diseases epidemic or endemic among horses, other than glaners and farcy, either generally or in respect of any local area. In paragraph 526 of their Report the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation recommended that when once a disease has been notified by the Government of India as one that may properly be dealt with under the Act, discretion should be left to Local Governments as to the specific application of the law in respect thereof. This recommendation has been accepted and is given effect to in the Bill.

The 18th March 1910.

J. O. MILLER.

J. M. MAUPHREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March 1910:—

No. 8 of 1910.

A Bill to amend the Prisons Act, 1894.

- 14 Whereas it is expedient to amend the Prisons Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
1. This Act may be called the Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1910.
2. In section 32 of the Prisons Act, 1894, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—
- (1) after the words "Magistrate of the first class" the words "or Presidency Magistrate" shall be inserted; and
- (2) for the first proviso the following shall be substituted, namely:—
- "Provided that any such case may be transferred for inquiry and trial by the District Magistrate to any Magistrate of the first class and by a Chief Presidency Magistrate to any other Presidency Magistrate, and".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has recently been held by the Madras High Court that, since section 32 of the Prisons Act, 1894, confers powers only upon Magistrates of the first class, a Presidency Magistrate has no power under that section to try prisoners for offences against prison discipline.

It is necessary that Superintendents of Prisons situated in Presidency towns should have the power which Superintendents of other prisons possess of having recourse to the Courts in order to secure the punishment of serious prison offences.

The object of the Bill is to confer this power upon them.

The 22nd March 1910.

R. ADAMSON.

J. H. MAURERSON.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNOR,

Secy. to Government, Legislative Dept.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 73 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1900. (PART. 2) 2000

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യസർവ്വസമിതിയിൽ ഹാജർ ചെയ്ത അമേ പന്ത്രണ്ടു ആക്റ്റിനു 1910 മാർച്ച് 4-ാം തീയതി താഴെ കാണുന്ന നമ്പരം പ്രകീർത്തിക്കപ്പെട്ടു. ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിയാമായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. VI of 1910.
1910 മാർച്ച് 4-ാം തീയതി ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.
1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് തുറിച്ചു ചേർത്തുവന്നതായ 6-ാം ആക്ട്.

1899 ലെ 6-ാം ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് തുറിച്ചു ചേർത്തുവന്നതായ 6-ാം ആക്ടിന്റെ അനുബന്ധമായി താഴെ പറയപ്പെടുന്നവർ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1. 6-ാം ആക്റ്റിനു ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് 1910 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്ന പേരുവരുന്നു.
2. പ്രതിജ്ഞാപരിധി "മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട്" എന്ന പദമുള്ളതായ 1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് 8-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) 7-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആഗതീയ" എന്ന പദത്തെ "ആഗതീയ" എന്ന പദം കൊണ്ടു മാറ്റിക്കൊള്ളാം.
3. മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് 1-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഭേദഗതികൾ ചെയ്യണം. അതാവിട്ട് :—
(a) 5-ാം തീയതിയിലുള്ള പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചെയ്യാം. അതാവിട്ട് :—

(9) கனகசபைத் திட்டமிடலின் கீழ்வழி | கனகசபைத் திட்டமிடல்.

[illegible]

၁၈၂၆ ခုနှစ်

உதவியளித்தவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

[illegible][illegible]

ச) 1973-ம் ஆண்டில் அரசாங்கத்தால்
எழுதப் பட்ட உத்தரவுகளால் மலையாளம்
பேசுவோர்.

11774-1990-00.

13 - പത്തൻ ശതമാനത്തിൽ (ബി) ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള പകരം തുകയും
 ഈ തുകയ്ക്കും അനുബന്ധം:-

[illegible]

(2) 27 - 8-ஆம் நிபந்தனையில் பக்ஸ்-கார்ட் புரவுண்டுக்கொள்ள, அதன் மீது:-

⁴¹ 27, 454 (1970) (quoting *id.* at 454).

முதல் கட்டாயப்படிப்பு (முதல்) :-

(g) உதாரணமாக கிராமங்களில் பூங்கா, இ. ச. சி. மரங்கள் நடவடிக்கை]

(b) அடுத்தது கையாக்கியது;

പ്രസിദ്ധനായ കവിമാനന്ദൻ തമ്പുരാൻ എഴുതിയ
പദ്യം ഇതാണ്. — "കുറേ പാട്ടു" എന്ന പദത്തിൽ ആ

உறுப்பினர் சபைகள் உட்பிரிவுகளில் இருந்து இவ்வாறு
தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனர்.

கனம் மாண்புமிகு (திரு. என். எம். ஜெயராஜ்) அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பதிலளித்தார்.

3 - 3a பாதிக (மூலம் எது என்ன).

கலாநாயகர், கருப்பா கீழ்க் கட்டிடக்கலை வகுப்பியலுள் உட்கூறினார்.

[illegible]

478. 480. 2007-2010.

இதற்கு உதாரணமாகக் கருத்துகொள்ள, ¹⁰ *நியூகாஸ்க்* என்ற பெயர் கொண்ட

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

(A free translation.)

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